Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE POET.

BY J. DE WOLLE.

Madden in his "Infirmities of Genius" remarks, that poets are the most short-lived of literary characters, and inculcates the idea, that the constant exercise of the imagination is not only inimical to health, but the inevitable cause of premature death.

Thou dark-eyed, pensive passionate child of song!
Enthusiast! dreamer! worshipper of things
By the world's crowd unnoticed, 'mid the throng
Of beautiful creations Nature flings
The sunlight of existence on! The wings
Of the rude tempest are not half so strong
As thy proud hopes—thy wild imaginings—
Stop! are their bold and sacrilegious flights
Reach a tow-darting height:
Venturing onward, till the flashing eye
Of Reason, grown delirously bright,
Kindle to madness, and to decay;
And, from excessive light,
Th hideous blindness fall, and fearful night!

Stop, melancholy youth!
Though bright and sparkling be the tide of song,
And many a sunbeam o'er its waters dance
Meanderingly along—
Though it be heaven to quaff of,—yet, in truth,
A deadlier venom taints its gay expanse,
(More deep, more strong,)
Than to the subtlest poison doth belong!
A very demon haunts its fated air,
Infatuating with its serpent glance
The wanderer there;
And, with a sad but most bewitching smile,
Luring the credulous one to its desire:
Surging new feelings, passions, hopes, awhile,
And burning thoughts, whose intel, unholy fire,
With its own at eagle enkindles its own funeral pyre!
Stop then, sad youth! since Life is not all care,
But, hath its hours of rosy-lipped delight:
Since the cold grave hath little but despair,
The weary, world-worn spirit to invite:—
Stop! I conjure thee! bid the muse away!
Her fatal gifts relinquish or resign;
Her hanging on dizzies hand one not obey:
E'en now thy brow hath sorrow's pallid sign—
Thine eye, though bright, is like the flickering ray
Of a "stray sunbeam o'er some ruined shrine,"
Lighting up vestiges alone of divine,
In sad, yet dim'y beautiful decay:
Thy cheek is sunken, and the fickle play
Of the faint smile that curls thy pained lip,
Hath something fearfully in it, though so gay,
A something treacherously calm, and deep;
Both as on sunny waters seem to sleep,
When hid beneath some passing shadow's gray,
The sable storm friend watches for his prey.

Stop! ere thine hour of dalliance be over;
Ere health abandon thee, and quench her light
In the dark stream of death—the tasthless rover!
Ere Hope herself, take flight,
Down to the depth of that dark flowing river,
Whose sombre shores are clothed in endless night!
Ere thou be wrested from us, and, for ever—
Blotted like some loved planet, from our sight;
And, save the tear,
That not e'en destiny itself can sever,
A feeble reminiscence, or a name,
Be all thou hast! one of thine hearth the above—
A sweet "star sunbeam," perhaps, to greet thee
And, with its speechless eloquence proclaim,
Here lies
Another victim to the fatal O Fame!"

Philada. June 14th, 1836.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

HOURS OF IDLENESS.—No. II.

Hec modulis olim scectatus alumni, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis solatium et perfugium praebent; delectant domi, non impedient foris; per pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.—TULLY.

In the pursuit of literature, there is something truly fascinating. To cull the gay flowers of fiction, and imbibe the impassioned language of poetry, charms and elevates the mind. To catch the breath of genius as it gushes forth in all its power, and to watch the play of the imagination, is a delightful task. But when this genius is the production of our own clime, fostered by our care, and brought to light by our exertions, and when the imagination is engaged in portraying the scenery of our native land, its beautiful lakes, its vales, its mountains and valleys, there is a tinge of patriotism blended with the pleasure—we feel proud that America has produced men of genius.

We in our first efforts threw off the yoke, which the tyranny of the Mother Country had imposed upon them, they did so, at the same time, free themselves from all the sentiments and opinions which there prevailed. And it was not so! It is difficult to wean the mind from long established habits. They felt for Great Britain a filial regard; they were accustomed to look up to her for protection and support; and when they found herself treated assuming the place of love, and tyranny, that of protection, they did rend asunder the tie which united them, but it was with a sorrowful heart—it was like tearing the arm against a beloved parent. Although after they became free, they no longer look to her for assistance, protection or support, yet they were entirely dependent on her for intellectual sustenance. Literary works in America were scarce. The genius and intellect, which were soon to shine forth, and dazzle the world, were in embryo; and, instead of being encouraged at the dawn, which they did shed forth, they received at first, little encouragement. It was once the result of necessity, had now become a custom. As well as in the writings, they became also indebted to the writers, of Great Britain, whose talents seemed to be interwoven with their own. No work, which did not bear upon it the appearance of a transatlantic journey, would not the taste of our predecessors; and the greater the distance beyond, the greater the pleasure. But that time is passed. We are emancipated from mental dependence on Europe: the present generation do not fall justice to native talent; American works are read with the greatest avidity. The sons of genius no longer cause their genny pieces from a cavern and cells; but pour forth their eloquent strains from the mansions of the rich, the elegant, the refined and the refined, where they are welcomed and pressed according to their merit. And why should it be otherwise? Can there be anything in our government, unfavorable to the development of Genius? Can it not soar as high, free and unfettered, as when the chains of ignorance or despotism are around it? Let minds the grandest exhibitions of nature, bend at a people, skilled and energetic, and I see an every gales of Heaven, we are surprised that it did not sooner rise to flight. But it did at length spring up, and the unit of acclamations of a nation have testimony to its source.

The distinguished honour of being the first in this thereto untrodden path of intellectual labour, was reserved to Washington Irving. He is, emphatically, the founder of a new school. Possessing talents of the highest order, a chaste imagination, unhoused wit and humour, his appearance was hailed as a new era in the literary world. We do not say that Mr. Irving, the first or greatest writer that ever appeared in our country. Our aspirant talents were able writers, but of a different stamp. Washington Irving's writings are purely literary, without the least tincture of politics, philosophy, or metaphysics. He aim is to please and delight. He that work, "Salmagundi," bears upon its face an air of great humour. It was intended as satire upon the weak points in our government, and abounds with written with point and energy, is perfectly inimitable. The hit is of New York, is the most prominent. Lambert Lackey, Esq. Mr. Wolfert Weemes, Mr. Jonathan Ogleby, Esq. Mr. Jeremiah Cockloft, Esq. Mr. Jeremy Cockloft, Esq. Mr. Jeremy Cockloft, Esq. Mr. Jeremy

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JUNE 23, 1838.

MAJOR GATES.

This officer who has won the good will and esteem of all who have served under him in the Florida Campaign, has by the Executive Government, without even to much as a trial been struck from the army list. The Court of Inquiry by this most arbitrary procedure have incurred a great deal of justly merited odium.—The censure which they have conveyed upon a most deserving and distinguished officer is bad enough, but the manner in which the censure has been conveyed—the exparte statements that have induced it—and the not granting to the major the at least moral right of defending himself, will not be approved of by any lover of justice or fair play throughout the States.

Major Gates has been addressed in consequence of the steps taken by several officers, who, highly extolling his tactics, beg of him to treat the whole matter with utter indifference, awaiting with due patience the reparation of an injury which sooner or later his fellow officers must feel themselves utterly repentant at having inflicted.

The Coal Trade is very brisk, between Pottsville and this city, and as it is a rapidly increasing business, it has not yet fallen into a system calculated to prevent hurry and inconvenience. The shippers are now greatly pressed for want of boats to bring down their coal. The Miners Journal says:—"The Coal business has increased so rapidly that the supply of boats has not been able to keep pace with the increase. Our boat-builders are all full of employment. Most of them, we understand, have more than their hands full. Freights have advanced to one dollar and forty five cents per ton. Now is the harvest for the boat-men and boat-builders. Our shippers are under the necessity of despatching runners along the line of the canal—in order to secure ascending boats. A most vigilant competition prevails, night and day. We are sorry that our distant friends who are running boats, are so tardy in availing themselves of the present golden opportunity."

DEBATE ON THE DEPOSIT BILL.

From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Com. Adv.

"WASHINGTON, June 18."

"*A split in the Van Buren camp—Benton overthrown—Rives and Talmadge for distribution.*"

"Yesterday was a memorable day in the Senate. The reign of the party is over. Col. Benton's domination has departed from him. Mr. Van Buren and his dexterous lieutenant, Silas Wright, have been thoroughly beaten. I informed you that on Thursday, this body had ordered to a third reading, the bill reported by the select committee, which embraces provisions for the regulation of the deposits, in a manner which will, in some extent, diminish the control over the public money that has been hitherto possessed by those who, to use the emphatic language of Mr. Calhoun, are held together by the cohesive power of the plunder part, and for the distribution, among the states, of whatever surplus should be in the treasury at the beginning of the year, over and above five millions of dollars. This measure came up for final action to-day.

"The passage of the bill, regulating the deposits—leaving them out among the States—through both Houses since ere this, it has no doubt passed the House of Representatives, and probably by a large majority, as the vote ordering the bill to a third reading, would indicate, is a double triumph. It is a triumph gained to the interests of the people, by thus distributing among the different states, a large fund to be used without interest—to be applied to purposes of Internal Improvement, the demands of Commerce, and the general increase and circulation of the capital, of the country. Its distribution will amount to the union, and in such course a most favourable effect on the commerce and business of the country, and will not fail to be sensibly felt, in the opening of the business of the next season, if not by anticipation, at a much earlier period.

"The views and policy of the Administration on this important matter of the public treasure, have undoubtedly been thwarted and sadly disappointed, and this after their most strenuous efforts and exertions, to sustain this their favourite project of keeping the public treasure, with its vast accumulation within the grasp, and directly under the control of "the party." The advantage of such an Ally—a well filled treasury—in any war, and especially to those who are not particular about the means, so the end can be secured, is easily understood. But neither the sophistries of Senator Wright, nor the mysticisms of Senator Benton, (never calculated to convince,) in this case, were not even so far plausible as to permit the canded of their own party to adopt them. On the contrary, Mr. Rives boldly took it upon him, to expose their fallacy and error, and himself and friends, at this point, at least, refused co-operation with the confidants of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. Several of the Washington letter writers, who are on the spot, seem to regard this as ominous; certainly it has proved most disastrous to the views of the Administration, in the particular case, and to what other measures the temporary separation may extend, remains to be seen. It may be that Mr. Van Buren, whatever may have been General Jackson's experience in most cases, will not always find "a willing Senate at his heels."

It is still in the power, however, it must be borne in mind, of General Jackson, by the exercise of the veto, to defeat the acts of the people's representatives, and to deprive them of the use of the public money, which is now locked up in the Deposite Banks. It remains to be seen whether he will venture upon such a course, and yet, what is there, he has not ventured upon when stimulated by his feelings, passions, or prejudices. We shall see; in a very few days, and this important question will be decided.

The Washington Correspondent, of the United States Gazette, thus alludes to the debate:

"There has been much speculation and doubt about the causes of the stand made by Mr. Rives and Mr. Tallmadge, against Mr. Benton, on Friday last, during the debate on the passage of the Deposit Bill. It has been sometimes said that few differences are more difficult to reconcile, than those between friends. I do not know whether this maxim can be truly applied, in the present case. Probably not. At any rate, if the feelings are at war, policy may not just now permit an open declaration of it. If sarcasm, and keen severity can produce rankling wounds in the bosom which they strike and wound, sure I am that Mr. Benton will carry in his breast a festering sore, which will not heal for some time to come. Mr. Benton had certainly asserted that there could be no such thing as a surplus, that the whole would be absorbed up by the sums necessary to be appropriated for the public defence, &c. Mr. Rives met all these statements by an arithmetical calculation. The receipts for the first quarter (said Mr. Rives) are 11 millions, taking round numbers—the receipts for the second quarter are 9 millions. This gives 20 millions for the first six months. It is well known that the most busy financial time has to come, but if you only double the first quarter, it gives 40 millions for the year; add this to the 25 millions, it will make an aggregate of 65 millions. Mr. Rives said, he did not see how this sum, could be used in the course of a year. It is possible (said he) that any gentleman can rise here, and say that we shall dare to expend 65 millions in any one year. When did any year's expenditures exceed 25 millions, save in a particular year, when the expenditure reached 34 millions? The Creek war had passed away—the cloud which hung over the south west, in consequence of the contest in Texas, has disappeared. Would any gentleman then say, that we could expend 65 millions? He revolted at the idea of such an expenditure, and the people would revolt at it.

After Mr. Rives had spoken for some time in a style of real eloquence, he sat down, and Mr. Tallmadge made a most excellent, a most able speech on the same side. He called on Mr. Benton to come down from his lofty flight of imagination, and to tread the path of common sense; said it was high time that the people knew who were so in favour of this dreamy pursuit of a golden currency, and he wished it to be proclaimed to the world, that he did not support any of the ideal notions of a gold currency, which had been projected by the Senator from Missouri, nor any motion which went to the overthrown of the credit system of the country. When these speeches of Mr. Rives and Mr. Talmadge, and a speech of Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island, made in the house to-day, about members getting money from pet banks for speculative purposes, (on which a committee is raised) shall be published, the regency will look blue.

THE BILL TO DISTRIBUTE THE PUBLIC MONEY.

The National Intelligencer of Monday contains the bill to regulate the Deposites of the Public Money, as it passed the Senate on Thursday last. It is unnecessary to give it at length, as we fear it will not become a law. The first section prescribes it as a duty for the Secretary of the Treasury to select, as soon as may be practicable, and employ as the depositories of the money of the United States, such of the Banks incorporated by the several States or Territories as may be located at, adjacent, or convenient to the points or places at which the revenues may be collected or disbursed. The second provision that nothing in the act shall be so construed as to prevent Congress at any time from passing any law for the removal of the public money from any of the said banks, or from changing the terms of deposite, or to prevent the said banks at any time from declining any longer to be the depositories of the public money, upon paying over, or tendering to pay, the whole amount of public moneys on hand, according to the terms of its agreement with the said Secretary.

The third and fourth sections prescribe the terms on which the banks shall receive the public money. The following, however, are the most important sections.—*Penn. Inquirer.*

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such persons as the several States may authorize to receive it, on receiving certificates of deposite, signed by the competent authorities of such States, each for such amount, and in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, which shall set forth and express the obligation of the State to pay the amount thereof to the United States, or their assigns; and which said certificates it shall be competent for the Secretary of the Treasury, in the name and behalf of the United States, to sell and assign, whenever it shall be necessary, for want of other money in the Treasury to meet appropriations made by Congress; all sales and assignments, however, to be ratable, and in just and equal proportions, among all the States, according to the amounts received by them respectively; and all such certificates of deposite shall be subject to, and shall bear an interest of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, from the time of such sale and assignment, and shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the States issuing the same.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the said deposites shall be made with the States in the following proportions, and at the following times, viz: One quarter part on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, or as soon thereafter as may be; one quarter part on the first day of April; one quarter part on the first day of July; and one quarter part on the first day of October, all in the same year.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the provisions of this act, he be authorized to commodate their duties, and the post department; the one at a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; and the remaining two at a salary of one thousand dollars each; and to pay the said clerks quarter-yearly, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

BORDENTOWN, (Bloom.) 20th 1838.

My Dear Friend,—I regretted much when a few days since in Philadelphia that my time was so limited as to preclude conversation on various topics on which I feel a deep interest. The visit to the school of those young women was delightful. Besides the impression of plants with which they were so polite as to present me, I received, as a gift from their school some other curiosities, and valid in this profession, which I would be happy to transfer to some of our teachers.

I arrived just in time to attend our Lyceum—it was a meeting of uncommon interest. We had several influential visitors from Philadelphia, and from neighboring Lyceums, who expressed great satisfaction with our proceedings. I will give a hasty sketch of some of the topics presented. Our correspondence with some hundred institutions had furnished us with some facts respecting the *beet culture*, and a friend in the city had related many more—besides presenting me with a series of letters written by an agent of the Philadelphia *Beet society* in France, I also obtained for exhibition a specimen of refined sugar manufactured from the beet, and one quart of the seed of the species cultivated in France. This I distributed among our members requesting them at the time to make experiments with the culture of that vegetable. A friend had also furnished me with a small quantity of the *Brusselsen pea*, which I distributed in like manner. The young gentleman who is so well versed in botanical pursuits, and to whom I alluded before, presented the Lyceum with nearly a hundred specimens of wood very neatly dressed, so as to exhibit at a glance the quality of the woody fibre and the bark. They were also labelled with their botanic and common names, with great care and neatness. The labor indispensable for the preparation of this present *must have occupied days*. A committee was forthwith appointed to negotiate similar donations to other Lyceums. The same individual furnished us with a beautiful *geaut* taken from the interior of a clam. The object was to obtain a solution of several curious questions relative to *nature and formation of pearls*. To essay answers to his interesting question a committee was appointed.

I exhibited a number of the vegetable impressions which L. G. gave me at this meeting—and I shall be very much disappointed if, in a short time this amusing exercise does not become common for the schools in this neighborhood. The specimens were minutely examined by all, and our Lyceum was informed of all the particulars relative to the manner of making them and how readily the work might be done by very small children. This is but a meagre specimen of the exercises of our meeting. I must yet mention one incident—because it furnishes a specimen of the habits of observation taught by the Lyceum system. The skin of a large *black snake* was suspended in the room, which suggested the hint to my mind, to inquire how the animal extricated himself from this covering. A boy less than ten years of age furnished a ready solution to the question—declaring that he had lately seen the snake in the act.

I hope to see thee in a few days at the Bucks county Lyceum. Thy assured friend, W. H.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The following comprehensive and just notice of the condition, resources, and prospects of the "Key-stone State," is extracted from an address recently delivered by JAMES K. BURGAN, Esq. one of her enlightened senators.

Her civil architecture stands pre-eminent—her moral architecture is a model for the world.—Her civil code stands second to none—Her medical integrity is without a blot—Her sons have on the wave and in the battle field sustained the glory of the American flag—and among the bravest of the brave have exhibited Pennsylvania, without fear and without reproach.

The physical advantages of our territory are unsurpassed by any soil on which the sun shines. There is more wealth in the bowels of her earth, than would buy any State in the Union—the mineral coal—the iron—the salt, are alone resources for industry, which will place us on a level with the most prosperous nations. Our canals and rail roads are testimonies of the wisdom, courage and enterprise of our citizens; and our commercial prosperity, great as it is, is yet in its earliest infancy.

The Cause Why.—Perhaps the reader may discern in the following paragraph, he reason in part, of the hostile movements of the Creek Indians:—

Creek Indians.—The Uchees, (Lower Creeks,) are said to be in a perishing condition. They have been prohibited from hunting on the Georgia side of the river. The game on their own is all killed up, and they have become desperate. It is not supposed that they meditate war against the whites, but they will probably do much mischief in predatory excursions to satisfy their hunger. The investigation of Indian titles to lands is not yet concluded, and it is believed that its continuance is highly detrimental to the interests of all parties, as it holds out false hopes to the Indians of recovering their lands.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Adv. May 12.*

All the large towns of England, unincorporated, are to receive charters.

BEAVER CITY.

An intelligent correspondent of the Western Argus is giving a course of lectures on the prospects and inevitable destinies of Beaver City.—His claims are strong, and his arguments convincing to unprejudiced minds, that Pittsburg will soon have a powerful rival to compete with for the trade of the 'mighty west.' An abstract of his first No. appeared in this paper of the 11th inst. with an unlucky blunder appended to it, mistaking a laudatory paragraph from the Pittsburg Advocate of a place at the mouth of Little Beaver Creek (or Run) 12 miles west of the Big Beaver, for a notice of Beaver city.

Now it is notorious, that by some queer obliquity of vision, *neither the papers or citizens of Pittsburg*, can *either see Beaver*, they squint so abominably. Any improvement, rail road, rising town, &c. in their neighbourhood are lauded vigorously, if not in that direction, or beyond it. They adopt the idea of one of their judges some years ago, whose attention being called to it as a location superior to that of Pittsburg, replied "*Its a clear case, and the loss we say about it thy better!* We copy the second lecture.

To the Editor of the Western Argus.

In your last paper I promised to make it plain to all who would examine the subject, "that the great battle for the trade of the mighty west, would be fought at Beaver point;" and now, through your indulgence, I will endeavor to redeem my pledge. For many years past, the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have been carrying on a commercial warfare for the obtainment of this rich prize. Ever, and anon, some new project has been started, by one or the other of these contending cities, which to appearance has accomplished the object, and has given momentary advantage over the rest.—This has produced a counter plan from them, which has again equipoised the balance. Local advantages have been sought after with assiduity; local positions, where the great commercial lever may be fixed, have been investigated with much labor and care. Cities, through this commercial excitement, and enterprise, have sprung as by magic into existence. Witness Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and others. Works too, that stand as the proud monuments of wisdom, enterprise, valor, and success; works, in fact, which have excited the wonder, and admiration of the whole civilized world; works, which have called forth the most gigantic efforts, and caused the most lavishing expenditures, have been brought to maturity.—Such was the great New York Canal, stretching from the Atlantic to the Lakes. Such also, are the great Pennsylvania improvements, of which any State, or nation in the world may be justly proud. Such too is the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and Rail Road. What mighty projects! What vast sums have been expended! And yet sir, the constant equilibrium which has been maintained by these contending parties clearly shows, that as yet the fulcrum, where to fix the lever, that shall move the commerce of this western world, and draw it to one grand focus, has not been fully ascertained. It is well for all parties that it has not. No one of the eastern cities is destined to have this proud pre-eminence. This enviable distinction must be fixed in so central a situation, as at once to *command* all the eastern markets with ease, and despatch; and have an outlet, to all the Western trade, in a permanent degree. This supremely important point, nature has given us. And nothing is wanting to secure all the advantages of such a position, but enterprise and capital.

Fix your eyes sir, on the RIVER OF ABORIGINES, the *majestic Ohio*, where the Beaver and Ohio commingle their waters, and you fix your eyes upon a position, that transcends in importance any other on the *mighty western waters*.—Here is the *fulcrum*, where the lever may be placed, which will move the commerce of the whole west. This position being on the extreme northern bend of the Ohio, is nearer to our great inland seas, than any other on the Ohio; and from this point to Lake Erie is the most natural, and easy route to the Lakes, so that at present the Cleveland mail is carried through our place, from New York itself. Here then is the point where the Ohio, and the Lake will unite both by Rail Roads and Canals. Thirty miles of the latter, from this point to Erie, is already finished, and our Legislature has appropriated 200 000 dollars for its further extension. And as if, to stamp their seal of importance to this point, they expressly prohibit, any thing to be laid out on it, finished will serve the double purpose, of promoting the extension of the Lakes, and a connection with the Ohio canal. This latter object is fast progressing to completion, and will open a prolific channel of commercial enterprise to the fertile interior of Ohio. The Beaver and Sandy Canal, will also terminate here, and must be finished in a limited time. So that with the Ohio River on our south, by which we can ascend or descend to any point on the 10,000 miles of steam boat navigation, connected with this admirable River; and with these three canals of inland communication, the field will be fully open, for all the heavy articles of inland commerce, and we can carry on commercial enterprize, to any extent we please. Here we shall consequently have the trade of Michigan, and of all the States and Territories bordering on the great Lakes. Here the transportation of the merchandise of the Eastern cities to the West, and of the productions of the west sent to the eastern market, will be made.

The Rail Roads that are projected, and which will doubtless be constructed, will also greatly contribute to the grand result. Canals for heavy merchandise, and Rail Roads for speedy communications, and light goods. There is at present a project of two or three Rail Roads, from the mouth of Big Beaver, one from Cleveland, and one from Cincinnati, the charters of which are already granted. It is more than probable, that there will also be another branch from these Rail Roads, running to Warren, Pennsylvania, which will be carried on until it meets the great southern Rail Road, from the city of New York. This to New York and Beaver point, is the most deeply interesting scheme, in all the vast plans of internal improvement, now in operation; as it brings us nearly two hundred miles nearer together, than in any other route, and brings the trade of New York, so much nearer the Ohio.—When this route is once completed, Pittsburg, and Western Pennsylvania, will hold their intercourse with New York through our place.—There is no project that will give to that city such decided advantage as this, or that will open to her, such a rich harvest. I had intended to have struck out a sketch of a new project, of which our position is susceptible, and which would most emphatically represent us as the *key of the west*, but this I must reserve to another opportunity. Yours, &c. W.

QUESTIONS

For the next Yearly Meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA LYCEUM, to be held in York, commencing on Tuesday 9th of August next. To which answers are requested from the friends of Education in Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the Yearly Meeting.

How many schools in your county or township?

What is about the average number of scholars in each school?

What portion of the year are schools among you generally kept in operation?

Are any weekly or circuit schools, under the charge of itinerating teachers, in operation among you?

Is your county divided into school districts?

Are many females employed in teaching in your county or vicinity?

What are the names and residences of some of the best teachers or rather friends of education in your neighbourhood?

Do many among you make teaching a profession, or constant employment?

What is the common price of tuition with you? Are schools furnished with commodious houses? What school books are in most common use?

Are many schools furnished with apparatus for visible illustrations—or with cabinets, libraries, &c.?

Do the pupils of any schools make weekly or monthly contributions, to procure apparatus, libraries, cabinets, or other common conveniences for their entertainment and instruction?

Which is most common—for teachers to make presents to pupils, or for pupils to make presents to teachers?

Is any thing done in your schools to promote, *by their exercise*, the benevolent and generous feelings of children?

Could any of your schools collect specimens of nature or art—of minerals, plants, insects, shells, peinmanship, needlework; or other productions, for exchange with schools or lyceums in other counties, states or countries?

Are any lyceums, or other *voluntary associations* for mutual improvement, in operation in your vicinity?

Have any individuals in your vicinity cabinets of minerals, plants, or other specimens of nature or art?

What ores or rather useful minerals, are found in your vicinity? (Best answered by depositing specimens with the lyceum.)

How many newspapers in your county, and what the titles of those most friendly to education?

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

It is supposed that the Girard Bank of Philadelphia paid out half a million of dollars last week on account of the French indemnity.

A letter containing one hundred and forty dollars, was put into the New York post office on the 25th of May, and directed to JAMES M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. As such letter has not been received, apprehensions for its safety are entertained. No letter of the kind is remaining in the post office of this city or in New York.—The possibility of its having been misdirected, induces this no ice, in the hope that the money, the property of a widow laboring hard for her supper, may be recovered.

We learn from the United States Gazette, that the gust on Sunday did great damage.—In Bucks county, a great number of trees were destroyed, and other injury done, by the wind and rain.

We hear also, that a portion of the Columbia Rail Road, between the Gap and Noble's foundry, was entirely washed away—the whole embankment, rails, beds, all gone by the board, and more than twenty acres of cultivated ground covered with water and the *debris* from the rail road and hills.

The Girard Bank, of Philadelphia, has issued notes of $5000 and 10,000. They are said to be beautifully executed.

Richard H. Bayard has been elected a Senator of the United States from the state of Delaware, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Nandain, and took his seat in the Senate.

It is said that a new counterfeit gold coin has just been issued at Baltimore, which is such a close imitation of the half eagle as to be extremely hard to detect.

The Sixth Division of the Kentucky Militia, under Gen. W. Chambers, have volunteered to go to Florida, and fight the Indians. Two hundred 'emigrants,' under a military leader, were to leave Louisville, on the 5th, for Gen. Houston's camp.

The Journal of Commerce contradicts, in behalf of the 'friends of Texas,' the rumour that measures have been taken to oust Gen. Houston from the command of the Texian army.

The James river rose last week higher than it has done for twenty years past, floating the meadows, stopping the mills and factories, and overflowing the lower streets of Richmond to the depth of three feet.

Mr. Lively, a colored man from the south, is lecturing on phrenology at New Bedford, and there-about. He is travelling, the Gazette says, for the benefit of his race, and has excellent recommendations.

Lime, now so extensively and profitably used in agriculture, exists in its purest state in good marble. The refuse of marble, which is in great abundance at our valuable quarries in Montgomery and Chester counties, has recently been burnt into lime of the best quality, and promises to be a valuable acquisition to our farmers, and a profitable appropriation of a refuse article to the owners of marble quarries.

Extract of a letter dated New Orleans, June 2.

"General Houston is in bad health, and without good attention, I fear, will lose his life—his wound in the foot is very bad, and I think most mortify.—He is quite unable to stand, and fainted yesterday when a little fatigued."

The ground belonging to the Reformed Dutch Church, in Exchange Place, (Dr. Matthew's,) was sold yesterday by auction, at an aggregate of $285,400. The prices ranged from $32,700 to $40,000 for a single lot.

It is computed that there are at the present time between fifteen and twenty thousand citizens of the United States resident in Mexico, principally in the seaports, engaged in commerce.

Shoe and Leather Business.—It is estimated that the exports of boots and shoes, from the state of Massachusetts, for the present year, will amount to the enormous sum of $10,000,000. Of this, Lynn will do a tenth part, and Haverhill will rank next. The amount of the annual business in leather is computed by the Boston Post, to amount to 30,000,000 dollars—almost equal to half the value of the entire cotton crop, of the United States.

The New York Sun says, the opinion is prevalent, and openly expressed in the city, that any person who can murder with impunity, who has $1,500 to pay Messrs. Hoffman, Price and Maxwell.

Dr. Muzzy, President of the New Hampshire Medical Society, delivered the annual address, was the use and abuse of Tobacco, and many of the auditors were induced to throw away their supply of cut and dried, for the spot.

The New Orleans Bee, commiserates the northern people, or their long winters. Thank'ee, Mr. Bee. Take your pay in yellow fever, cholera, or any other kind of pestilence you please.

A man named James Martin, of Mississippi, was murdered on the night of the 20th ult. at Kingwood, in Preston county, by some slaves, which it appears he had purchased, and with which he was travelling south. $1840 was found upon his body.

Calico Printing.—It is stated in White's Life of Samuel Slater, that more than one hundred millions of yards of calico, have been printed in this country within the last year!

The Grand Jury, of Frederick county, Maryland, have presented the constitution of that State, as an "insupportable nuisance." The reason assigned is that the said constitution is anti-republican, placing all political power in the hands of a lean minority of the people.

A Hint.—A subscriber, residing in a neighbouring State, who has the means of judging correctly on subjects connected with the publication of youth, says—"I could wish most heartily that some of your Boston publishers, would persuade Dr. Charles T. Jackson, to write a book of Geology, for the use of schools. There is certainly a call for an elementary work on this subject."—*Mer. Journal.*

Iron.—In a foundry in Germany, it has lately been discovered, that by producing an evaporation of the chlorine, in making cast iron of the second or third quality, an iron of the first quality is produced. This new process has been tried in the forges of the Bex Rhin, with complete success. The value and importance of this discovery cannot fail to be appreciated by all iron masters.—*Herald.*

The whip manufactory at Westfield, Massachusetts, turns out five hundred thousand dollars worth in a year. Sad intelligence for horses.

By a late census of the city of Louisville, it appears that that place contains 23,000 inhabitants—increase within the last year 4000.

In Cleveland, Ohio, possessing a population of 6000 persons only, there are no less than three daily and five weekly papers.

The anniversary of the battle of *Bunker Hill*, has been celebrated at Charleston with great pomp.

The keel of a mammoth steamboat is to be laid down at Buffalo, for the lake navigation. Sufficient goods, says the Buffalo Journal, lie piled up on the docks to freight a hundred vessels. This accumulation does not arise, however, from a scarcity of craft: our harbor is full of them.

At a recent breach of promise case in Montreal, the plaintiff, Miss Maria Boulet, recovered $300 from the faithless one—Samuel Workman. No less than *seventy love letters* were read on the trial, in open Court, which had passed between the parties during a tedious courtship of years—lights and shadows alternately prevailed.

Celeste, who was in New York during the Wood row, it is said to have been highly delighted with the affair. "Vell, said she in her *patois*, —Vell, I don't care notin, dat de Vood be drive off, dat be right—but Cornale Velvb to call us de artiste vagabon, dis very no right." (*Baltimore Transcript.*

The dividend of $37 per share, declared by the old Union Insurance Company of Baltimore, is one of the fruits of the payment of the American claims on France.

The last turn-out.—Sixty turn-out journeymen Carpenters, paraded Wall street, on Saturday, with music playing, and colours waving, with "United we stand," and sundry other good sayings, displayed as mottos.—*New York Paper.*

A soldier of the 23d regiment at Quebec, for insubordination and theft, was sentenced to receive 300 lashes. His punishment was, however, mitigated, and he received 200!

The Bel-Air Trials.—We learn from Hartford county, that the jury empanelled at the Court, sitting at Bel-Air, to try the case of the *Trustees of the Bank of Maryland*, vs. *Pomeroy, Ellicott & Co.* have returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, for $34,000 and costs. This being much less than the amount believed to be owing, the plaintiffs have, by their counsel, moved the court to grant them a new trial.

A letter from a commercial house in New Orleans says—"It is too early to judge of the sugar crop, but a great deal more has been planted, and more care taken in planting, than in former years."

The fashionable damsels in Philadelphia wear their dresses so tight about their shoulders, that they are obliged to unhook them to unease—so says the Wheeling Times.

It is stated in the New York Star that a book of 278 pages was stereotyped, printed and bound in the publishing establishments of the Harpers, in thirty six hours.

Three children were born on board the steamer Royal Tar, during her last passage from St. Johnsto Eastport.

FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING.—The yearly meeting of the Friends in New England, was held in Newport last week, closing on Friday. We learn, that in the transactions of the usual business of the Meeting, their deliberations were conducted with great unanimity and harmony.

According to recent statistical tables the property owned by the state in France, and which is devoted to the public in fixtures, is about one hundred million of dollars. The national domain, consisting of forests and lands, is valued in addition at over one hundred and fifty millions, one half of which, produces no revenue, and the whole of which is exempt from taxation.

Rum and Pauperism.—Of 192 entries at the Salem Alms House, during the year ending March 1, 1836, 40 were children, 104 were intemperate persons—16 habits not ascertained—and 10 presumed to be temperate. Only *ten* temperate paupers out of 192!

A man rails and exclaims at a woman who no longer cares for him, and quickly forgets the loss. A woman is not so outrageous at being forsaken, but the regret lasts a long time.—*La Bruyere.*

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The proposed Preston and Glasgow Railway, is to pass through Gretna Green. It will be easily possible to travel from London, to the forge matrimonial, and back again to London, on the same day, and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, the railroad trains cannot overtake each other, so that pursuit will be vain.

Mr. Crawshaw, the great iron master in England, has cleared £300,000 by the late advance in iron.

THE PYRAMIDS.—Late foreign papers say that the Pacha of Egypt has ordered the Pyramids to be pulled down, and the materials used in the construction of his works of internal improvements.

The Marquis of Waterford, an acquaintance of the New York Police, was arrested a few weeks since in White Hart street, Drury Lane, at about 5 o'clock in the morning, literally drunk as a Lord. He styled himself Peter Simpkins.

Over 56 fathers of poor families, fishermen on the coast of France, near the mouth of the Garonne, were drowned in a recent storm there.

Out of 119 new companies started this year in London, 41 are mining, 25 for railways, and 43 miscellaneous. Total capital 56 millions sterling.

There was a rumor in Paris, on the 19th, that the Carlists had defeated Gen. Cardova, and dispersed his army. Another that Cardova had consummated his long suspected treachery, and gone over to Don Carlos.

O'Connell has been unanimously elected to Parliament, from the borough of Kilkenny.

The Hon. Berkeley Craven, a distinguished patron of the turf, committed suicide. May 19th, by shooting himself with a pistol. He had just lost some 30,000£, by betting at a horse race.

The Water Witch, British brig of war, lately captured a slave vessel at Whydah, on the coast of Africa, which had on board nearly 600 slaves.

A son and heir was born unto Lord King on the 12th of May, who was christened Noel Byron. This is the only male heir of record, in the Ada, daughter of Lord Byron.

Lord Melbourne is to be tried for his alleged intercourse, with the Hon. Mrs. Norton, and if a verdict should be given against his Lordship, he would be excluded from the Palace, and, of course, most fearfully in the present year, will

Discovery of a new Gas.—The present professor John Davy, brother of the illustrious Baronet, deceased, has discovered a new gas, which, it is thought, will supercede the coal gas. He procured it from a black substance obtained in the form of metal of potash on a large piece of an iron bottle. It burns in contact with the air with a beautiful bright flame; denser even than the olefiant, and explodes spontaneously with the copious deposition of carbon and production of flame the instant it is brought in contact with chlorine gas, independently of the agency of light on the sun's rays. It is composed of carbon and hydrogen in compounds, not previously known.

Rail roads, vs. Horse Flesh.—It has been very erroneously believed that a vast quantity of unconsumed horse flesh and horse provender would be thrown out of the market by the general adoption of steam. Facts are stubborn things. Here is a clincher which puts this matter to rest: The coach horses on the road to London in Manchester, 300 in number, and consume the produce of 500 acres of land, but the horses now required in connexion with the railway between Liverpool and Manchester, for drawing omnibuses, wagons, &c. exceed all the coaches between those towns.

An extraordinary scard in chancery.—Died recently, the old, Butcher, once the favourite pet of a lady, who, after her decease, left the sum of ten pounds per annum, to be appropriated to the use of this favourite specimen of the feline race. In consequence of some litigation occurring between the parties interested in the disposal of the lady's property, Butcher became a ward in chancery, and the amount of the legacy was regularly paid by the order of the court to Elizabeth Wallington, who, by a coincidence worthy of a novel, was appointed to receive the annuity of the cat. Whether Elizabeth was a descendant of the celebrated "thrice mayor of London," does not appear.

A quarrel arose last evening, between Col. Travalhan, in connexion with another individual, and John Perry, in the vicinage of this town. In the course of the wrangle, slanderous charges were made by the former gentleman against the latter, who, of course, pronounced them false. Travalhan then drew a brace of pistols and shot Perry twice in the breast, and made his escape. Just as Perry received his wounds, he plunged a dagger in the breast of Travalhan's companion and accomplice, when both fell to the ground, and no hopes are entertained of their recovery.—*Demopolis Bulletin, May 21.*

Poisoning a Husband by his Wife.—A Mrs. McGill has been committed at Baltimore for poisoning her husband with strawberries over which were strewn white arsenic.

They had been purchased but a short time but disagreed, and on Thursday last she prepared him a bowl of strawberries. He at first declined eating them, as he was unwell but she told him they were "very nice" and urged him till he partook of them, refusing to eat herself at his request on the plea that she had already eaten of them. He remarked there was a white substance on the bowl; she replied it was flour—and when he had finished eating, threw the bowl out of the house with the remainder of the strawberries. The parties went out, but in the street he was taken violently ill.—A Mrs. Ray hearing of the suspicion of poison, collected the strawberries, that were thrown out of the window, they were tested by Dr. Dunan, who was called in, and found to be mixed with arsenic. The case was brought before the Grand Jury on Monday last.

On the subject of the crops in Washington county, Md. the Williamsport Banner of Saturday has the following paragraph:

A large amount of flour has been on storage in our warehouses for some time, and in consequence of the failure of the ensuing crop, is ordered by purchasers to the interior to supply the domestic demand, and obviate the scarcity which is likely to ensue, from such an unprecedented and general destruction of the wheat crop. The most intelligent and observant farmers in this neighborhood, will have their anticipations more than realized, should they succeed in saving their seed wheat. The Rye fields are unpromising in their appearance, having in many instances already exhibited traces of the rust. The Corn crop will therefore be our main dependence, and so far the prospect is encouraging.

CRUELTY.—A Captain Edward Coffin has been sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars for excessive cruelty to a young man, whilst on board the ship Mentor, of Nantucket, engaged in a whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean.—The punishment was so severe that it caused the young man to lose his reason, after which he was abandoned and set ashore by the Captain in the port of Payta, Peru, where in a state of idiocy he was found and conveyed home by the frigate Potomac. The punishment was brutal, and exceeded the authority vested in the hands of the Captain by the laws of his country. We know well, that correction on board of ships for long voyages is absolutely necessary; and we also well know, that many Captains frequently exercise a tyranny, when the blue water and sky surround them, and their word must be the will and law of all, that were it detailed, would not gain credence.

SKETCH OF SANTA ANNA.

Some particulars of this personage, which we have derived from gentlemen intimately acquainted with him, may be interesting to the public.

Santa Anna is about 42 years of age, and was born in the city of Vera Cruz. His father was a Spaniard of old Spain; of respectable standing, though poor; his mother was a Mexican.—He received a common education, and at the age of 13 or 14 was taken into the military family of the then Intendant of Vera Cruz, Gen. Davila, who took a great fancy to him and brought him up. He remained with Gen. D. until about the year 1820. While with Davila he was made a Major, and when installed he took the honors very coolly, and on some of his friends congratulating him he said, "Si mi hiciera dios quisiera estar algo mas." [If you were to make me a God, I should desire to be something greater.] This trait developed at so early a period of his life, indicated the existence of that vaulting ambition which has ever since characterized his life.

After serving the Spanish Royal cause until 1821, he left Vera Cruz, turned against his old master and benefactor, and placed himself at the head of some irregular troops which he had raised on the sea coast, near Vera Cruz, and which are called Jarochos in their language, and which were denominated by him his Cossacks, as they are all mounted and armed with spears. With this rude cavalry he besieged Vera Cruz, drove Davila into the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and after having been repulsed again entered at a subsequent period, and got entire possession of the city, expelling therefrom the old Spanish troops, and reducing the power of the mother country in Mexico to the walls of the castle.

Subsequent to this Davila is said to have obtained an interview with Santa Anna, and told him he was destined to act a prominent part in the history of his country, and now, says he, I will give you some advice: "Siempre vayas con los muchos" (always go with the strongest party.) He always acted up to this motto until he raised the *grito*, (or cry) in other words took up the cudgels for the friars and church. He then overturned the federal government and established a central despotism, of which the priests and the military were the two privileged orders. His life had been from the first of the most romantic kind, constantly in revolutions, constantly victorious, until the last fatal rencontre.

His manners are extremely affable; he is full of anecdote and humour, and makes himself exceedingly fascinating and agreeable to all who comes into his company; he is about five feet 10, rather spare, has a moderately high forehead, with black hair, short black whiskers, without mustaches, and an eye large, black, and expressive of a lurking devil in his look; he is a man of genteel and dignified deportment but of a disposition perfectly heartless; but has never evinced a savageness of character except in the massacres in which he has been implicated in Texas. He married a Spanish lady of property, a native of Alvarado, and through that marriage obtained the first part of his estate called Manga de Clavo, 6 leagues from Vera Cruz. He has three fine children, yet quite young.

The following striking anecdote of Santa Anna illustrates his peculiar quickness and management. During the revolution of 1829, while he was shut up in Oxaca, and surrounded by the Government troops, and reduced to the utmost straits for the want of money and provisions, and a very small force, the place had been in consequence of the siege and firing every day through the streets, no mass for several weeks. He had no money, and hit upon the following expedient to get it; he took possession of one of the Convents, got hold of the wardrobe of the friars, dressed his officers and some of the soldiers in it, and early in the morning had the bells rung for mass. People delighted at having again an opportunity of adoring the Supreme Being, flocked to the church where he was, and after the house was pretty well filled his Friars showed their side arms and bayonets from beneath their cowls and closed the doors upon the assembled multitude. At this unexpected document there was a tremendous shrieking, when one of his officers ascended the pulpit, and told the people that he wanted $10,000 and must have it. He finally succeeded in getting about $3500, which he dismissed the congregation.

As a sample of Santa Anna's pious whims we relate the following:

In the same camp

Philadelphia Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bick[nell], publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

[AS]HES		
[Pot] ....cwt	5 50	
Pearl	7 30	
[BU]TTER		
[Fresh] ....lb	17	18
[Ex]tra keg, No.		
[No] 1		
[No] 2		
[CO]AL		
[Le]high....ton	6 00	6 50
Schuylkill	5 25	5 50
[CO]FFEE...duty free		
[Ja]va	13	13½
[St.] Domingo	11½	11½
[Po]rto Rico	12	13
[Cub]a	12	13
	12	12½
	11½	11½
[CO]TTON..duty 3 cts per lb		
[Ala]bama	18	20
[Mo]bile	16½	20
[N.] Ala. and Tenn.		
[N.] C. and Geo.	17	19
[S.] C. and Va.	17	19
[F]REIGHTS		
[To] Pittsburgh, per canal 100 lbs		
[F]LOUR and MEAL		
[Su]perfine..bbl	6 75	
[Fi]ne	6 25	
[Ry]e	4 62	
[Mi]ddling	4 25	
[Co]rn Meal	4 25	
[Do] in hhds	18 75	18 50
[G]RAIN		
[Ry]e Pa.	84	85
[Ry]e Southern	80	83
[Wh]eat Pa.	1 40	1 45
[Do] South bush	1 39	1 42
[Co]rn L. C. white	73	75
[Do.] L. C. yellow	80	82
Do. U. C. round	82	81
[Oa]ts Pa.	43	46
[So]uthern		
[Ba]rley Eastern		
[Do] Pa.	77	80
[HO]PS		
[1st] sort 1835..lbs	14	15
[MO]LASSES		
[Ne]w Orleans	45	47

Sugar-house		
do. N. York	49	50
do. Philada.	48	50
do. Steam	52	56
Trinidad	40	42
Porto Rico	40	42
Eng. French Isl.	34	36
Hav & Matanzas	34	36
MACKEREL		
No 1..bbl	10 00	
No. 2	9 00	9 50
No. 3	5 00	5 25
OIL		
Linseed. Am. from store	1 02	1 03
do Dutch		
Whale gal	48	53
Sperm winter	1 00	
do summer	90	96
PLASTER PARIS		
In Del'wre ton	2 80	3 70
In Schuylkill		
SEEDS		
Clover, bush	4 25	4 87½
Flaxseed rough	1 70	1 72
do. clean cask		
Timothy hhd	2 00	3 00
Herds, bush		
Orchard grass	2 00	
WHISKEY		
Rye in bbls.	33	34
do in hhds	30	31
do from wagons	31	32
WOOL		
Prime Saxony fleece lb	70	
Am. wash ful bl'd	60	65
do ¾ blood	50	55
do ½ blood	45	0
do ¼ and com	43	45
Am. unw'sh ful bl'd	28	0
do ¾ blood	27	8
do ½ blood	26	27
do ¼ and com	25	26
Sup'r. pull'd lambs	38	38
No. 1..do.	45	48
No. 2..do.	38	42
No. 3..do.	25	30
Spa.sheep, R.F.&S.	60	1 00
do lambs	75	1 00

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, June 25, 1836.

NAVAL.

We are glad to perceive that a Bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, and likely to be passed into a law this session that will cause an entire reorganization of our naval equipments; this has been for some time wanted —Too long has a naval force, altogether inadequate to the protection of our merchants, our commerce, rendered our paltry armaments for the purposes for which they should be made to minister, altogether farcical; but we believe that this will be altered, and that a naval force, adequate to our wants, will be in readiness to uphold our interests, should our interests require its aid.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans papers bring us word that the subscriptions towards establishing a line of packets between that city and Liverpool are few indeed, whilst the subscriptions towards supporting an Italian Company are made with the utmost avidity—by which it would appear that the interests of the merchants were subservient to their pleasures.

The most interesting news however from that quarter is a projected plan to drain the unhealthful and fever engendering swamps whose vapours producing fearful epidemics, annually carry off thousands who visit that spot which has been not unhappily styled by a cotemporary, the grave of Americans. We hailed this plan, as we are sure did all who know of it with most unfeigned delight, a prospect of removing the terrible scourge which has hitherto hung over the doomed city kindled in our breast the warmest sympathy—We entertained no doubt of the success of the project knowing as we do how effectually the fens of England and the marshes of Holland have been drained, but the plan has failed, where it might, it ought to have succeeded—it has failed through the bungling manner with which it has been conducted, and the wonderful apathy with which these merchants generally have treated this project fraught with so much good to themselves and their city—that a monument erected to perpetuate the projectors names would be but a just tribute to their services—We sincerely trust that the business may be taken up as it ought to be, and that the present failure may quicken the company into renewed efforts to accomplish the good work. Persevere and prosper.

THE CROPS.

There appears to be a general apprehension of a scarcity of crops, at the ensuing harvest. The wheat appears to have been very extensively injured by the last long and severe winter, and other grains exhibit a scanty appearance. Farmers should plant potatoes, more plentifully than usual, because they have been a complete drug for many months past, as well as on account of the lightness of the grain crops. A sagacious Farmer, that we have heard of, always planted a large quantity of potatoes, when they were very plentiful, on the ground, that they were uniformly scarce and high, the ensuing season. The New Castle Gazette, thus alludes to the subject:

A Hint to Farmers.—Having just returned from a visit to the lower part of our state, it leaves us no room to hope that the wheat crop will be restored, nor no doubt that it will be a failure to a greater extent than has ever been experienced. We would therefore recommend to Farmers, to plant largely of Potatoes, to replant Corn where it has been injured, and also to sow three of four times the usual quantity of Buck-wheat, as all these things will be required to make up the deficiency in the wheat crop. Would it not be well for Agricultural Societies, to offer large premiums for the discovery of a mode, to prevent the ravages of the fly? It is possible that there may be some remedy for the evil, and a large premium would induce various experiments on the subject.

The knowledge of the true remedy for a deranged currency appears to be spreading, and the public mind bids fair to be speedily fully enlightened on a subject lately benighted by prejudice and party rage. Merchants of all parties in New York, Providence, Boston, and Richmond, alarmed at the disastrous state of their exchanges, have urged the "Monster" to establish agencies among them. The citizens of Pittsburg petitioned for a Branch with the greatest unanimity, and a branch has been accordingly extended to them. A memorial signed by about *two thousand* of the most respectable citizens of Beaver county (some of them most violent denunciators of the Bank a short time since) for the establishment of a branch there was presented to the Bank on Monday last which will probably be favourably responded to by that institution—a Branch near the Falls and Mouth of Beaver, will be an additional and a most valuable auxiliary to the natural advantages of that highly favoured place.

U. S. BANK, *of Pennsylvania*.—We learn from the Richmond Whig, that a memorial extensively signed by the merchants and traders of Richmond, has been forwarded to the Directors of the U. S. Bank, at Philadelphia, soliciting or suggesting the establishment of an agency of that Bank in Richmond, similar to that recently established by request of the Boston merchants, in their city. The Whig thinks that if the measure should be acceded to, it would be productive of much relief to Richmond, and of much advantage to the State, whose agricultural produce must suffer greatly in price, from the inability of the Virginia State Banks to afford the usual business facilities. That paper, however, on what grounds we know not, deems it improbable that the U. S. Bank will accede to the application for an agency at Richmond.

A French paper calls attention to the fact, that in the month of August next, the city of Rome will number 2584 years since its foundation, *ab urbe condita*.

We entirely agree with the views of the editor of the United States Gazette, touching the newspaper discussion that has been going on, in reference to Robinson's case, and in which the integrity of the Court, and fidelity of the Attorney General, have been freely canvassed, and, in some cases, boldly questioned. It cannot be justified on any ground. It is, in the first place, carried to the extent it has been, by some journals, a violation of law. Judge Peck, it will be recollected, imprisoned a member of the St. Louis bar, "*for publishing strictures on his judicial decisions*," and the Senate of the United States, held the Judge was justified in doing so. The publication was a "contempt of Court," and this doctrine of contempt of court, is not of modern origin, but has been law wherever and whenever the common law has prevailed; and is founded, like other parts of that system, in wisdom and experience.

What, for instance, would be the effect of a half dozen journals, daily engaging in discussing the business before the courts, in such a tone as their feelings or interests might dictate, and with such very inadequate means of judging of the correctness of the proceedings they would set in judgment upon?

Their partisan services might soon come to be as valuable to suitors, as they are known to be to politicians. The laws could never be well administered, in a community were constant assaults upon the court or its officers should succeed, as succeed they might, in bringing the courts into disrepute with the people. For we know what the press is capable of, in this respect, when it would seek a "bad eminence."

The decision of the judge, takes property from one man and gives it to another; deprives a citizen of his liberty, and shuts him up in prison, or dooms him to the gallows. In order to the peaceful exercise of this great authority, in addition to the law that confers on the judge the power, he stands in need of the confidence of the community, the weight and force of public opinion—the presumption in his favor, that in all cases he holds the scales with an even hand, and preserves unsoiled the pure ermine that is the emblem of his office. But permit him every time he appears in court, to be attacked and criticised by every penny post, as you would a play actor, and whatever the effect upon the judge (which would much depend upon his character, virtues and firmness), there can be no doubt as to what would be the effect upon the community—the dignity of the bench and the solemnity of its decisions, would soon come to be little reverenced or respected.

The situation of a judge is unlike that of any other officer under the government; it is necessarily so, from his vocation and offices, and therefore the maxim that some seem to act on, and that the Pennsylvanian seemed the other day to apply to this case, "that every public man is fair game to be hunted down," does not by any means suit here. He cannot even defend himself when attacked—for who would expect to see a judge entering the list with every anonymous newspaper scribbler, who might, from ignorance, or a spirit of revenge, see fit to attack his judicial character.

But though Judge Edwards, in the particular case, has, of course, nothing to say, the silence of the Attorney General, Mr. Phœnix, who has been most shamefully attacked by several presses, was not so much a matter of course. He has very properly treated them, by his silence, not "according to their own deserts, but according to his own honor."

There never was a more groundless, wanton, wicked charge, as it appears to us—a charge, not directly preferred in the shape of any thing tangible—but vague conjectures, suspicions and hints, conveyed through the form of insinuations and inuendoes, than such as the Sun in particular has extended towards this gentleman, and seemed to connect him with. We repeat, that the silence of the Attorney General, seems to be his best answer, particularly if it is the silence of contempt.

Is there then, it is asked, to be no remedy when a judge or an officer of a court, does not faithfully discharge his duty? It is among other reasons, for the very reason, that there is provided by the law a most ample remedy that this ostracism system of New York, ought not to be resorted to. If a judge is false, impeach him—the constitution has provided for the very case. If the Attorney General is unfaithful, lay the *facts* before the executive, and ask for his dismissal. This is the way, "at least 't was so sixty years ago," and may it continue, if we would have system and order in any thing, for sixty years to come.

THE DEPOSITORY.

Among the many admirable eleemosynary, charitable, and other institutions of our fair city, intended in some measure to make up to the unfortunate their losses, or at least to alleviate their burdens and smooth as far as may be the rugged path that misfortune or some of the casualties that beset life has assigned them, there is none more deserving patronage and support than the Depository.

It is situated in Chesnut street above Twelfth, and just in front of the Gothic Mansion. It was first established some four or five years since, by a small number of ladies, whose munificence is only equalled by their goodness; and was organized by appointing twelve managers, obtaining a large list of annual subscribers from among the ladies of the city at one dollar a year each; the fund to be appropriated to renting a building hiring, a young woman to attend it, and supplying indigent but respectable ladies, those who may have known better days, with work; either by furnishing them with materials purchased by the society, or with such as might be received at the Depository to be made up, and the entire profits, deducting a small commission, for contingent expenses, to go to those engaged in the making or manufacture of the articles.

The advantages are that by this course the entire profits of their labour are secured to this most interesting but neglected class; and again that they are spared any direct traffic, or bargaining with the public, for which in most cases their habits and associations in life have probably little fitted them, and by a privacy, which half disarms in their case poverty of its sting, permits them to enjoy the fruits of their industry without either the mortification of soliciting work, or the notoriety that their changed fortunes require them to perform it. Nothing could be better devised, and nothing but *female taste and female delicacy*, could have devised any thing half so well.

The Depository ought to be patronized. It should become fashionable. It should be regarded a merit in our ladies to make up their wardrobes largely from its deposits. Loveliness could not but appear the more lovely, that the means resorted to for adornment had helped to place within the reach of some unfortunate widow, or orphaned daughter, some houseless child of want, the means of comfort and support. The motive to the purchase would beautify of itself. The beauty of the action should render the object in all eyes more attractive than the most costly gems or the richest finery.

Do the young gentlemen of the city generally know that they may have linen made up at the Depository in the most fashionable stile, and in the neatest and best possible manner? The opportunity is so good that it might be embraced even in anticipation, to provide for a future day.

The variety and richness of the articles exposed to sale at the Depository should attract both our citizens and strangers. The skill and taste bestowed on the beautiful embroidery, the neat worked muslins you behold, was not perchance acquired with a view to such an exhibition, but the accomplishment for the leisure hour has been turned to the *daily task*, by those who may probably now exclaim with the poor exile "not that I am the first that has been wretched *but to think how much I have been happier!*" The tasty little articles that would have under other circumstances adorned the private toilet, or been wrought for some friend or cousin as a pretty present, are now relied on as the means of support. They are yours stranger, if you will but buy—buy and pay liberally, and may the good deed like charity "bless twice."

SURPLUS REVENUE AND DEPOSIT BILL PASSED!!

We are extremely gratified in being able to state that the Bill for Distributing the Surplus Revenue and regulating the Public Deposits has passed both Houses of Congress by overwhelming majorities—in the House of Representatives by 155 yeas to 38 nays. The bill was amended in the House to suit the views of the President, which was agreed to by the Senate with only one or two dissenting voices.

The leaders of the party finding they could not prevent its passage by the constitutional majority two-thirds, in case of the President's Veto, they made a virtue of necessity and induced the President to change his stubborn determination to prevent its becoming a law, on condition that "*the distribution should receive the character of simple deposits, to be called for whenever the exigencies of the country may demand them.*"—These deposits will be given to the States *without interest*, and repayment may never be called for.

As it will be a *loss* either with or without the President's signature, we have to congratulate our fellow citizens, on the removal of almost the only clog to the general prosperity—and although the distribution will not commence till the first of next year, yet the certainty of its then taking place, will essentially restore confidence and relieve the difficulties which have overshadowed the community for so many months past.

THEATRICAL.

Madame Celeste has been playing during the week at the Chesnut street Theatre, a farce has been produced called The Wandering Minstrel. Burton is the hero of it, and is admirably suited with a new and choice comic character—Walton introduces "My Pretty Jane" in it with great effect.

At the American Theatre Walnut street, Benefits have been the order of the day or rather night—Conner the *great* favourite of the stock actors there, took his benefit on Monday, and produced a highly effective piece, since played, called the Drunkard's Last Nail—Miss Waring took her benefit on Wednesday, a highly talented lady Miss Waring is, and merits all the applause she gets—Mrs. Willis whose natural and unaffected acting always delights us has fixed her benefit for Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ternan who have been playing to excellent houses in Wilmington, have gone on to Canada—Jack Reeve is at the Park, New York, Balls at the Tremont, Boston, and Wallack, Jim Crow, and the Woods on the ocean.

The steamboat John Walker was blown up at Wilmington, N. C. on the 10th inst. Capt. Dickinson, and two others were killed.

LITERARY NOTICES.

MANUAL OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE—*Philadelphia—Key & Biddle.* This is a translation from the German of Professor Eschenberg of Brunswick, by N. W. Fiske, professor of classics in Amherst college, Me. Among the many books of the season, the "Manual of Classical Literature" is without a rival, being one of the most valuable publications that we have seen for some time. To the classic student and man of letters, the learned researches of Eschenberg will open a vast field for study and instruction, and it will be found a text book, copious, clear and complete, adapted to the wants of all who make literature an object of attention. It is divided into five parts, each of which embrace a distinct era of the literature, or general history of the ancients. The *first* contains an archaeological view of literature and the arts in their primal condition, from the days of the Pelasgi up to the age of Petrarch. The *second part*, under the head of Art, gives a history of the sculpture, engraving, paintings and architecture of the ancients. The *third* part treats of Greek and Roman poetry, oratory, philosophy and scholastics. The antiquities of these people are classed under the *fourth* head, and in the *fifth*, we are furnished with a most interesting epitome of classical geography, chronology, &c. To speak of the merits of this work as a literary production would be a task of supererogation, inasmuch as the well deserved reputation both of the author and translator, fully establish its claims to rank among the very best of our classic manuals.

THE PASTOR'S OFFERING is the title of a neat little volume of two hundred and fifty pages, by the Rev. J. M. Davis, of this city. It forms a series of lectures upon Courtship and Marriage, & shows the origin and importance of the marriage institution—the evil of indiscreet unions—circumstances to be considered in entering upon marriage consequences, &c. &c. An introduction is given by the Rev. J. M. Duffield. In the third lecture, the author has laid down certain rules that should govern the sexes in the selection of marriage-companions. To the ladies, he says, Do not marry a fop—a spendthrift—a miser—a man who is not industrious in some honourable vocation—one who is irritable, violent and overbearing in temper—a sceptic—a man of questionable morality, &c.

To the coelebs he recommends not to marry a *slattern—a tattler, a scold*—a woman of dictatorial spirit or tyrannical disposition. The subject is one of much importance, and the reverend author takes an utilitarian view of it, which make his lectures interesting.

It is published by Mr. Henry Perkins, Chesnut st.

KING SOLOMON'S COUNSELS TO THE YOUNG—*By the Rev. Horace Hooker, Hartford—Burgess & Co. publishers.* We have in this work—a duodecimo, handsomely issued in embossed binding,—selections from the proverbs of Solomon, arranged and illustrated by appropriate examples. "The Child's book on the Sabbath," published not long since by the same authors, was highly extolled for the moral character of its contents, and this work is written for the same purpose and in the same style. It is happily adapted to the comprehension of the young mind, and is stored with judicious matter, calculated to benefit the class of readers to whom it is dedicated.

Mr. Perkins is the agent.

We have received from Mr. Henry Manly, No. 19 Branch street a copy of a work entitled "Slavery in the South."—We have not had sufficient leisure to give it an attentive perusal—and can only say, that as far as we can judge, by a hasty glance at some of the chapters it is written with considerable ability. Its author is said to be a Philadelphian.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—*A lecture upon the Prussian system of Education.*—We are informed in the preface to this neat little volume, that the writer having been long convinced that the institutions of New England, for popular education fulfilled the design of such education, but very imperfectly, desirous also, to "exclude boasting," and to substitute, if possible, some actual improvements in practice, such as might accomplish the true design of popular instruction, took occasion, in the summer of 1835, to publish in a weekly paper, a series of articles, very imperfectly illustrative of the actual state, and possible amendment of the common schools of the country. Those anonymous speculations, not ascribed to any female, suggesting some applications of Prussian system of education to the American people, were so far acceptable to some of the most intelligent members of the American Institute of Boston, that they applied to the writer for more detailed illustrations of that system. There were readily furnished, and, in the form of the annexed discourse, were read, as a favour to the writer, by George S. Hillard, Esq. in August, 1835.

Other documents and observations, in relation to this great public interest, are subjoined for further illustration of it. The whole claims no other merit than the desire to diffuse sound and practical ideas among all who take any part in meliorating and exalting generally, by means of a rational, and truly moral education of all classes of the people."

It is written by a lady, and contains much sound information upon the subject of education, and from an examination of the author's views we fully concur in the opinion as expressed by her, that the same system if applied to the school system in the United States, would lead to important and beneficial results.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE S. E. POST.

WASHINGTON, June 22d, 1836.

DEAR SIR—I hope you do not expect much news at present—for if you do, I fear you will be disappointed. It is a sort of dead low water with us, and very little novelty of any kind is to be had. Congress is still in session, but their debates have lost most of their interest, and I seldom see the gallery a quarter filled with spectators. The members themselves are tired to death, and are longing exceedingly for the flesh pots of Egypt. Mr. Myers the great self appointed Union agency man, was tried yesterday, and acquitted on a plea of insanity, he has not been treated with much consideration in prison, he was deprived of his clothes, and without a bed, during the first part of his confinement, until some of the people that he had duped, took pity upon him and sent him a bed, got his clothes restored, &c. He asserted at first that money would certainly come on to pay his debts, and enable him to meet his engagements, but as money did not come on, he declared himself an injured man, and that he had been deceived. I wonder that he did not accuse the bank of having taken the money out of his iron chest, and substituted the salt in its place; I have no doubt that he would have found people to believe him. As it is he is at large, and at liberty to go to some other city—take a fourth name, and set up anew. He is said to have obtained about three thousand dollars from various disciples in this city.—He had succeeded in swearing in nearly three hundred persons to his Union, and his creditors are about bringing actions against them, as members of the Union, for his debts, and I understand the actions can be sustained. Those who have been cajoled look rather *blue*, as turn it which way they will, whether he was a knave or a lunatic, he has equally succeeded in making fools of them.

There has been some talk of releasing from "durance vile" Lawrence, the man who attempted to assassinate the President, but it is postponed for the present, as however rational on most subjects, the moment the President is mentioned, he is (or pretends to be) in great agitation and invoking maledictions on his head, declares his determination to kill him! He might be set at liberty notwithstanding, for if all those who anathematize Gen. Jackson, and wish for his death, are to be kept confined, Congress had better apply the surplus of the public revenue to build a prison, ours is not half large enough to contain them.

The late duel between Messrs. Bynum and Jenifer, is still the subject of a good deal of amusement.—After so much talk and preparation, expectation was on tiptoe for the result; it was thought that nothing less than the destruction of our principal, and severe wounds on the part of the other could happen, when two such drawcansirs met in terrible array. The city marshall and his myrmidons were on the alert, and sought for the champions in every place where they were not, to prevent the dreadful effusion of christian blood; another time they will probably spare their labour, convinced by experience that such efforts are works of supererogation. The seconds seemed to be in the most danger; and one report states that after *loading*, they always retreated behind a board fence, another report says that they placed themselves directly behind their principals from an innate conviction, that "there alone was safety to be found!" The gentlemen are rather crest fallen, and endeavour to make the best of it, by ascribing to *design* the premature firing which is generally thought to be the effect of trepidation. I do not wish ill to either of them, I am not sorry that the *rencontre* proved to be as an old gentleman, who had *turned out* a few times in his life, called it 'a harmless gasconade;' but I do think that the gentlemen deserve to be laughed at for making such warlike demonstrations, with such peaceful intentions. The next time they intend to do battle, I would advise the old fashioned weapon of a sand bag fastened to a stick. Lists might be prepared for them and all the *beauty and fashion* of the city might witness their prowess.

Congress is hard at work yet, but the doings of the two Houses remind me of the old jest; "John, what are you about?" "*Nothing sir*." "Bill, what are you doing?" "I am *helping* John sir." They meet early, and extend their sittings into the night, but might exclaim like the fishermen in Scripture, "we have toiled all night, and have caught nothing."

In the Senate this week, Mr. Page from New Hampshire took his oath, &c. in the place of Mr. Hill. Messrs. Clay and Niles, presented memorials and resolutions from their respective states, praying Congress to recognize the Independence of Texas. Mr. Niles spoke upon the subject at some length, but whether in support of the resolution or not, I can scarcely say. He however recommended delay and caution, and moved that the resolution should be referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Walker, seemed of opinion that if we intended to do any thing, now was the appointed time. But he made no objection to its reference to the committee, as he trusted they would act promptly and wisely on them.

The bill for the regulation of the public monies was then taken up; Mr. Benton moved to authorize the President to cause transfers to be made from time to time, to the branch mints of the United States, of bullion, foreign coins, and imperfect coins of the United States to be recoined. Some remarks were made upon the subject by several Senators, after which the question was taken, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Benton's second resolution or amendment, that the public monies should be placed in the mints, in case any of the deposite banks should refuse to keep the public monies, was decided in the negative. I believe I mentioned these rejections in my last, but did not say what they were.

On Tuesday after a long debate, the House fixed the day of adjournment, for the 4th day of July, and this was about all the business they finished for the day.

On Thursday in Senate, a message was received from the House of Representatives, stating that the House has passed the bills from the Senate, "Supplementary to the act to establish the northern boundary line of Ohio, and for the admission of Michigan into the Union," and "the bill supplementary to the act for the admission of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the execution of the laws of the United States in the same," and "the act to provide for the execution of the laws of the United States, in Michigan," with amendments in which they asked the concurrence of the Senate. The Senate agreed to the amendment of the two first bills, and laid the third amendment on the table. The bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to act as agent of the United States, in all matters relating to the Bank of the United States, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then took up the bill regulating the public deposites, and after a great number of amendments were offered and generally rejected, some few were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House on Thursday evening, the Fortification Bill was taken up, and occupied the time of the House till they adjourned for the night.

The House has now a regular recess, from two o'clock to four, but I understand they have some difficulty to get a quorum after dinner. Indeed the motion to have a regular recess, would not have been carried, had it not been made just at the dinner hour, when the mention of the motion made the member's mouths water, so they passed the resolution. Some of the members began to think that there would be no adjournment at all, and sent for their wives, but now the season of gaiety is over, the ladies show no great inclination to come on to cheer the few leisure hours of their lords and masters.

Some of the ladies who do come on during the session, would consult their credits if they kept themselves at home, for they render themselves so ridiculous by their airs and graces, that they themselves form a capital fund of amusement, for those do not suffer their good nature to overcome the sense of the ridiculous. They are aware that as wives of members they will receive more attention and respect, than they are in the habit of receiving at home, and not knowing where to draw the line, they out-Herod Herod in their pretentions. I have heard of one who abused the chambermaid for "not styling *her* the *Hon.* Mrs. ——!" She was a member's lady and ought to be called *Hon.* as well as her husband!" Another who I suppose ought to be called the *Hon.* Mrs. B——, having been in company with some ladies of the city, who were rather reserved in their manners, observed that "she did not think *it* was *reserve*, but the ladies undoubtedly felt they were inferior to member's ladies!" Sancta Trinidada! think of that! A third finding letters were free of postage when her husband wrote his name on one corner, undertook to frank herself, and a letter was absolutely sent back to the gentleman from the office, with a polite message that the post master, presumed some of the servants had forged his name! But the blunders and *mesaventures* of these ladies will not entertain your readers, so I will give you no more of them.

On Friday, the House passed the bill, or resolution from the Senate, to furnish the vacant pannels in the Rotunda of the Capitol, with four historical paintings, by American artists. The House then had another spell at the Fortification Bill, which occupied them the rest of the day.

In the Senate on Saturday, the Chair communicated a letter from the Hon. M. Naudain, resigning his seat as Senator. Many reports were received from various committees, and a number of motions were made upon different subjects, after which the Deposite Bill was taken up, and occupied the attention of the Senate the whole day.

It was opposed by Messrs. Wright, Walker and Benton, and advocated by Messrs. Webster, Buchanan, Rives, Tallmadge, Clay and Niles, and finally passed in the affirmative, yeas 39, nays 6. The Senate then adjourned.

The House at its evening session on Friday, again took up the Fortification Bill, the question pending, being the appropriation for the support of the army for 1836. On motion of Mr. Granger, the proviso for establishing a national foundery was struck out without a count. The sum to be appropriated was next reduced from $700,000, to $400,000. Many other amendments were offered and agreed to; the House being in a marvellously placid mood. At last Mr. Vanderpool, moved the previous question, which was supported by the House, and after a few of the usual interruptions of moving an adjournment, calling for the yeas and nays, &c. the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

On Saturday in the Senate, Mr. Buchanan presented the memorial of a large number of merchants of the city of Philadelphia, expressing their entire approbation of the box system in the post offices, and requesting Congress not to make any alterations in it. The memorial was laid on the table. Mr. Clay from the committee on Foreign Relations, to which has been referred the memorials, resolutions, &c. on the recognizance of the Independence of Texas, made a report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information shall be received, that it has in successful operation a civil government, capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the Senate took up the resolution of Mr. Preston, calling upon the President for information on the present state of Texas, which was agreed to without a division.

Thirty private bills were then read a second time, considered as in committee of the whole, and ordered to a third reading. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House on Saturday, an attempt was made by Mr. M'Kay to suspend the rules, that he might offer three resolutions, for the purpose of altering the tariff of duties, so as to diminish the revenue, but the House refused to suspend. The House then took up successively the bills on the *Land Office*, the *Pension System*, the *Public Deposites*, and the *Pension System* again, which last occupied them till the hour of adjournment.

I wrote you that we were at dead low water, I meant for the article of news. There is great excitement among the politicians about the late manoeuvre of Congress, in yoking together the Public Deposite Bill, and the bill for distributing the surplus revenue; a large party in Congress is resolved to carry thro' the latter bill at any sacrifice, and for that purpose, to prevent any diminution of the tariff, they have shackled the bill regulating the public deposites with the one for distribution. They do not wish the people to be awakened to a knowledge of how much more taxes they pay, than is necessary for the purpose of government. They have blinded the Cyclops, but he is alive and powerful, and they dread his vengeance; they have tied the cunning Ulysses to the belly of the ram, in hopes that if one passes the other may pass with him. The matter has been so artfully arranged that there is no doubt of partial success. They have passed one portal—they are even now passing the other, but I have not the least doubt that a *veto* will be put on their further progress by the President.—This is fully expected, but the yoke party have high hopes that they shall get two thirds of the House, as well as the Senate, and carry it through in spite of the veto.

The disturbances on the Cherokee frontier, are considered so dangerous, that Gen. Wool has been ordered on, and left Washington last evening. He is a meritorious officer, and I hope will arrange all differences without further blood-shed.

The reporter who was in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, has been as I predicted banished the House for the remainder of the session, as I suppose he will report for the Senate, and his "colleague" can take his place in the House.

The heat for a week past, has been excessive, but the city is yet healthy, and I hope will continue so.

The President is in good health and spirits, and keeps the infirmities of age at arm's length, like a hero.

COMMUNICATED.

THOMAS RIDGELY.

The death of Mr. Ridgely, by the Indians, as announced first by the public prints, and confirmed by private letters received in this city, has produced among those generally who knew him, an interest and sympathy which has seldom been surpassed.

The writer of this notice having known him intimately for many years, feels it a duty which he owes to his memory, to his friends and to the public, to give a short but faithful sketch of his history and untimely end. He came to Philadelphia from the south, in the summer of 1822, and until within the last three years remained in and near it; for the first few years he was employed as clerk and general assistant in a very respectable house, where by strict probity and the faithful peformance of duty, he gained the esteem and confidence of those who employed him—having by this time become known and respected, he entered into business for himself and during several years were engaged in various avocations, the most of which appeared to turn to good account. In the mean time he married into a family of property and respectability, which enabled him to extend more widely on he great ocean of speculation, which he did with that enthusiastic ardor which so often follows the successful operations of early life. After some time his business not succeeding according to anticipation, he drew largely on his warmest and benevolent friends to relieve him from former engagements, this being partially done his energetic mind and enterprising spirit prompted him to erect a steam saw-mill on the St. John's river in East Florida, which from actual trial promising an ample reward encouraged him to abandon other pursuits, and devote his attention to that exclusively. At this time his vessel, the schooner Cassenn, Capt. Adams, with a freight of provisions from this city to that place was lost at sea, together with all the crew. He went himself by another route, arrived safe at his works where he carried on the business for some time; at length word reached him from his friends here that certain charges were preferred against him, and another person for having acted illegally concerning property alleged to belong to the creditors of a third person, he came on voluntarily, demanded a trial and after a long investigation of more than ordinary interest, he and the other were both acquitted of the charge, but thrown into the costs, a striking instance of the laxness of our jury system where one man by inflexible obstinacy or unyielding prejudice has it in his power to produce a verdict contrary to the decided judgment of eleven other, perhaps, wiser and better men. He with his family immediately repaired to Florida, determined it would seem to surmount all difficulties—when they arrived the Indian depredations had commenced at a distance; yet the hope of reward, that sweetens of all labour, together with the aid and comfort derived from one of the most amiable women as well as the best of wives encouraged him to remain days too long—judge of his determination from his own words, "I have built a block house, where with the aid of my 12 men and 20 guns I am resolved to protect my property or fall with its ruins," as a precautionary measure be removed his wife and children to St. Augustine a distance of say 40 miles where they still remain, having been to pay them a visit about the 20th of last month, when he returned to his business, which he still pursued with unremitting perseverance the remittances sent to his friend gave undoubted proof that his business was a good one, but oh how futile are all human efforts when fate or fortune decides against them. On the afternoon of 3d ult. he was cut off by a party of Indians, and his body bearing evident marks of savage cruelty was found next morning in the pine forest only 300 yards from the mill. Thus snatched from the things of time and sense in the prime of life and usefulness, he has left a young widow and 4 children to lament the irreparable loss of a loving and faithful husband, and a kind affectionate father.

COMMUNICATION.

As this is the season when Bowel Complaints, Cholera, &c. prevail to so great an extent, and so fatally, especially amongst children—allow me to call the attention of the public, especially parents, to a medicine (Baker's Specific) which has proved in the course of six years' experience, invariably successful, in the cure of the above disorders. I have used it in my family in severe cases, both of cholera morbus and summer complaint, and have found it equally beneficial in both. I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as a safe, certain and effectual cure for the above mentioned disorders; and in families of children it would be found particularly serviceable, in case of sudden attacks, to have the *specific* at hand—as I have found frequently, that one dose promptly administered, was sufficient to remove the decease.

The *Specific* is sold at No. 16 North Fifth street.

June 25—1t* PUBLIC GOOD.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor.—In passing through the young but flourishing village of Manayunk, my attention was arrested by its singularly rapid growth, which seems to have grown like Jonas' gourd to have grown up while men slept,—but unlike it in destiny, for being principally built of stone, seems determined to vie in duration with the perpetual hills—and its prosperity, based on the established principle of the adaption of machinery, guided by the most skilful mechanics and propelled by that benevolent stream, which not only slakes the thirst, but furnishes the more abundant means of health, safety and cleanliness, to the city of brotherly love; on the investment of several millions of capital; or the constant and increasing demand for elegant and durable fabrics which must forever keep pace with the increase of our population, the wealth and prosperity of the country and on the well known enterprise of our citizens, who will not suffer their own interests or the interests of the country to languish in their hands; these with the busy hum of industry, not only of men, women and children, but even the elements called into activity by their enterprise, seemed to exclaim, while man requires food and raiment, *I must be perpetual!*

Pursuing this train of thought, I cast my eyes around to see if there was room for this yet infant village to expand—when my eye caught a most beautiful table of land within three or four hundred yards of the river, which seemed to offer a combination of the advantages of city and country life; passing to and from the city being usually performed by railroad cars in from 20 to 30 minutes for the trifling expense of 12½ cents,—by private conveyance or by stage on a good turnpike, and in the summer season by packet boats on the river. The beauty of the situation, being at an elevation of about 150 feet above the level of the Schuylkill, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country and the river, and from the cupola of the houses, might command a view of Philadelphia; from any point the eye takes in an entire view of Manayunk. This situation, should the country be divided and a new one formed, should not be lost sight of as probably the most eligible situation for the buildings and offices which could be selected in the proposed county of Penn—also for an additional church and a classical institute now in contemplation. At a moderate distance, just sufficient for a daily walk, the wild, romantic shores of the Wissahiccon, and the beautiful glades which on the Merion side, pursue their meandering course from the adjacent country to the Schuylkill, seemingly to invite forth persons who prefer health and longevity to feeble inaction or premature decay—and to this, that the population already exceeding four thousand and daily increasing, must for ever command good caterers for the Market, and you have all the agreeable perquisites, for either permanent or summer residences, which could be desired. It is understood that lots can now be obtained in dimensions to suit the purchaser, and on terms within the reach of any who may desire an elegant location in the vicinity. As it is that is wise to wise for himself, I can only say to my fellow-citizens, do as I have done, secure a lot now while you may—who can tell the amount of sickness and debility which may be avoided by the single circumstance of a healthy location.

PHILOTHEORUS.

A Teacher Wanted.

A MAN well qualified to teach all the usual branches of an English education, may find employment at the Warwick School, Cecil co. Md. The school consists of from 25 to 30 scholars, and $1 per quarter will be paid. Board can be had at $1 to $1 25 per week. Applications may be made to Rich'd Lockwood, or Samuel Price, or John V. Price. Testimonials of character, will be expected. je 25—3t*

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

June 17, received from		Fayette Kellogg,	4 00
R. M. Sherer,	$10 00	John Bowman,	3 00
R. H. Neely,	5 00	Silas Canterbury,	4 00
Wm. H. Crossman,	5 00	Geo. Halsey, Esq.	3 00
N. Snyder,	5 00	Benj. Taylor, Esq.	3 00
S. Hitchcock, Esq.	2 00	D. G. Worth, Esq.	5 00
H. W. Jackson, Esq.	3 00	Adam Whann, Esq.	2 00
June 18,		*June 22,*	
Sarah Hemingway,	5 00	Mrs. Jane Porter,	15 00
John Ponder, Esq.	11 00	Samuel J. Ray,	10 00
J. D. Murrel, Esq.	20 00	C. Karch, Esq.	10 00
John Dixon, Esq.	2 00	J. McQuigg, Esq.	2 00
June 20,		Sam'l Stone, Esq.	5 00
Wm. McDonald,	5 00	*June 23,*	
S. Cessna,	3 00	Wm. Tineman,	2 00
Edw'd K. Rugg,	2 00	James F. Roper,	2 00
M. T. Bshee,	2 00	J. B. Morton, Esq.	1 00
David Smith, Esq.	10 00	R. Plumbe, Esq.	2 00
John Egbert, Esq.	5 00	Jacob Settle, Esq.	10 00
Will Jenkins, Esq.	10 00	Jas. N. Sutton, Esq.	2 00
James M. Paton, esq.	1 00	E. Alling, Esq.	1 00
June 21,		George Haywood, esq.	5 00
P. Fishburn,	20 00	A. E. Ledyard, Esq.	5 00
C. M. Cochran,	5 00	R. H. Lane, Esq.	10 00

SALES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers.

			price sold for.	par
819 shares	United States Bank,		125½a128	100
11 do.	Philadelphia Bank,		111	100
658 do.	Girard Bank,		60½a63½	50
2 do.	North America Bank,		464a466	400
70 do.	Schuylkill Bank,		61	50
4 do.	Western Bank,		59½	50
10 do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,		98	100
250 do.	Kentucky Bank,		69	70
225 do.	Planters Bank, Tenn.		109	100
5 do.	Pittsburg Bank,		59	50
2250 do.	Del. & Hudson Canal,		100½a103	100
810 do.	Norristown Rail Road,		50½a51	50
62 do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.		167a168	50
277 do.	New Castle Rail Road,		36a37	25
17 do.	Penn Township R. R.		75	50
15 do.	Harrisburg Rail Road,		32	35
100 do.	Girard Trust,		11½	10
78 do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.		143a145	100
50 do.	Philada. & Trenton, R.R.		136	100
$20,000	State, 5 per cents,	1850	100¼	100
$710	do. do.	1841	101	100
$620	Lehigh, 6 per cts.	1844	102	100
$10,000	Drafts on N. Y. at sight,		100a101½	100

ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1836.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.		
25 SATURDAY,	4 35	7 25	10 54			
26 SUNDAY,	4 35	7 25	11 48		D.	H. M.
27 MONDAY,	4 35	7 25	12 40			
28 TUESDAY,	4 35	7 25	1 31	Full	28	5 55
29 WEDNESDAY,	4 36	7 24	2 23	Last	6	2 23
30 THURSDAY,	4 36	7 24	3 17	New	14	12 3
1 FRIDAY,	4 36	7 24	4 30	First	22	12 31
2 SATURDAY	4 36	7 24	5 35			

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday the 16th inst. in the city of Trenton, N. Jersey, by Chas. Burroughs, (Mayor) Mr. William S. Ruth, to Miss Sarah Wilson, both of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. Samuel Pugh, to Miss Elizabeth H. Wells.

In Philadelphia, on the 21st inst. by the Rev. Edmund S. James, the Rev. James Griffith, of N. York, to Miss Maria Fitzgerald, of the former place.

On Thursday evening the 16th inst. by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. George Conger, of the incorporated Northern Liberties, to Miss Julianna, daughter of John Rhiner, Esq. of Nicetown.

DEATHS.

On Thursday morning at 3 o'clock, of a short but painful illness, William H. Nagle, aged 5 years, and 2 months.

On Saturday morning the 18th inst. Rebecca Norbury, daughter of Jeremiah Smith, in the 4th year of her age.

On Wednesday afternoon, 22d inst. Miss Elizabeth Fausset, of the pulmonary consumption, aged 50 years.

On Tuesday morning, 21st inst. Gilbert Gaw, infant son of Peter Rambo, in the 4th year of his age.

On the 8th inst. at his residence in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, William M. son of Maxwell Kennedy, Esq. in the 28th year of his age.

Early on Sunday morning, Frederick Wolbert, Esq. one of the Aldermen of the Northern Liberties, in the 68th year of his age. Mr. Wolbert, it is believed, was the oldest Magistrate in the Commonwealth, having been commissioned by Gov. Mifflin.

On Tuesday morning, 21st inst. Phebe Ann, daughter of David and Mary Lake, in the 11th year of her age.

On Monday morning, 20th inst. Elizabeth Weiss, relict of the late Anthony Weiss, in the 87th year of her age.

The Silk Grower's Guide,

With various Engravings—at $2 per annum, in advance.

ON Wednesday, August 3, 1836, the first number of THE SILK GROWER'S GUIDE, will be published by the Subscriber, and continued every other Wednesday thereafter, each number containing 16 large super-royal octavo pages, double columns, expressly adapted for binding, and the whole subject fully illustrated by appropriate engravings. [...] F. W. LEOPOLD, 47 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. je 25—4t

Cure for Bowel Complaint.

D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a safe and effectual remedy for most diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, such as Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Cramp Cholic, Vomiting, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, Sick Headache, &c. and that frequent and fatal malady among children, termed Cholera Infantum, or SUMMER COMPLAINT. [...] WILLIAM STERLING, M. D. Bridgeton, July 12th, 1834. For sale by Dr. D. Jayne, sole proprietor, Salem, N. J. [...] je 25—tf

Patent Double Focus. SPECTACLE GLASSES

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to his friends and the public in general, for past favors, and begs a continuance of their encouragement [...] ISAAC SCHNAITMAN. je 25—3m

Boy Wanted.

AN active Boy wanted—one who writes a good hand. Apply at 72 Market street. je 11—tf

Sea Bathing.

Long Beach Mansion of Health.

THE large and convenient Boarding House, opposite the Manasquan, called by the name of the Mansion of Health, in the county of Monmouth, N. J. was opened on the 1st of June, for the reception of visitors. [...] SAM'L I. JENNINGS. [...] je 25—6m

AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT STREET.

MR. WARREN'S BENEFIT.

This Evening, Saturday, June 25th, 1836, Will be acted the play of POCAHONTAS. After which, KILL OR CURE.

Theatre, Chesnut Street.

MAD'SLLE CELESTE'S BENEFIT.

This Evening, Saturday, June 25th, 1836, Will be presented (first time) the NEW DRAMA of THE ORPHAN OF RUSSIA. After which, the Drama of PRINCE LEE BOO.

A Book-Keeper Wanted,

IN a publication office of this city. Good reference as to proficiency and integrity will be required. A note addressed to X. Y. Z. left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, will be attended to. je 25—tf

Pawnbroker's Sale,

Without Reserve.

100 WATCHES and 250 lots of Jewellery, Musical Instruments and fancy articles, on Monday Morning, June 27th, 1836, at 10 o'clock, at Baker & Jackson's Auction Store, No. 37 N. Third street, near the City Hotel [...] je 25—1t

"It only requires to be known to be certain of support."—*A General Exclusive*

HEAD QUARTERS.

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place. [...] je 25—3t

SOUTH & WEST. ATTENTION! VOLUNTEERS!!

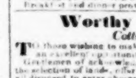
[...] CHAS. F. RAYMOND, Practical Beaver Hat & Cap Manufacturer, 104 Chesnut st. opposite the N. America Bank. je 25—3t

Wanted—A Small Family.

A PROFESSIONAL gentleman, in the northern part of the city, wishes a small family to reside in the house, with whom he can board. [...]

Brandywine Chalybeate Springs,

Via Wilmington.



[...] Fare to the Springs, $1 25. [...] je 25—tf

Worthy Attention!!

Cotton Lands.

TO those wishing to make safe and profitable investments an excellent opportunity is now offered. [...]

Wanted,

AN apprentice to the Printing business. [...] Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. [...]

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811—the S. E. corner of Chesnut and (entrance in) Third street—up stairs. [...]

Notice.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on [...] ELIZABETH LEVTE. je 18—3t

IMPORTANT!!!

Lee's Roach & Bed-bug Destroyer. [...] je 18—3t

A Partner Wanted.

ONE possessing from $500 to $700 capital [...] je 11—3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Hezekiah Fattuck, [...] THOMAS FATTUCK, GEORGE FATTUCK, Executors. je 11—6t*

Wanted,

A GOOD 25 horse Steam Engine of 4 or 5 horse power—Enquire at this office. je 11—1

For Sale,

FARMS in Beaver County [...] B. CREW, Jr. Office No. 80 Walnut st. Philada. ap 30—tf

Will close this Evening. MAELZEL'S EXHIBITION.

Union Building, N. E. corner 8th and Chesnut.

MR. MAELZEL respectfully informs the public, that his exhibition will be continued a short time longer, previous to its FINAL REMOVAL TO EUROPE, and to comply with the request of a number of gentlemen, he will exhibit the original and celebrated

AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER,

In connection with the Melodium, the Mechanical Theatre, Automaton Trumpeter, the speaking Figures and Slack Rope Dancers, the Grand Tournament and Pyric Fires. Performance every evening, at 8 o'clock, precisely. Admittance 50—children half price. ap 23—tf

Spring Millinery.

Mrs. S. Chambers, agent,

HAS received by the latest arrivals, her Spring assortment of French Millinery, &c. comprising several cases French Bonnets, Flowers, Blond Caps, Blond Laces—also, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, &c. making a complete assortment in her line, all of which will be opened this day at her Millinery and Dress Making Establishment, No. 178 Chesnut street, four doors above Seventh street, south side, nearly opposite the Masonic Hall. Orders for Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, &c. executed at the shortest notice. ap 2—tf

Carpet Manufactory.—Removed

TO No. 86 Juniper street, between Cherry and Race street. "Work once well done is better than twice ill done." In accordance with the above motto, the subscriber begs leave to impress upon the minds of those who want the trouble and expense of making rag carpets, that a good warp or chain is of the utmost importance to their durability.—Therefore, none but the very best three threaded warps shall be used, and the carpets will be wove full yard wide, and done in the best possible manner. Is not this some inducement to make a trial? Also Carpets for sale. SAMUEL BARRY. sept 5 '35—1yt

PROPOSALS,

By Judah Dobson, Bookseller,

No. 108 Chesnut street, Philada.

FOR publishing, by subscription, the whole works, of the late eminent Dr. John Witherspoon, D.D. L.L.D. one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, including several pieces not contained in former editions, and a memoir of his life and times, together with an accurate likeness, from a painting by Peale. Edited by Dr. Ashbel Green.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in three large octavo volumes, on fine paper, and with new type, and will be delivered to subscribers at the very low rate of five dollars per copy, bound in cloth backs, payable on delivery.

2. Any individual becoming responsible for five copies, will be entitled to a copy of the work gratis.

3. The work will be put to press as soon as six hundred subscribers are obtained, and will be delivered as soon after as practicable.

The Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, of Philadelphia, is now employed in preparing the Life of Dr. Witherspoon, referred to in these proposals. He is engaged to act as the editor of the publication, to superintend the press, and see that the numerous errors of former editions are corrected. He will probably, also, supply a few additional notes, and use his best endeavours that this edition of Dr. Witherspoon's works shall appear in a style worthy of their author and gratifying to subscribers.

Subscriptions are respectfully solicited. All communications addressed to Judah Dobson, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, will meet immediate attention. je 4—tf

THE OLIO

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

REASON AND LOVE.

Once Reason, they say, a lady lov'd,
And tried every means to get her;
But Reason alas! he very soon proved
That the lady lov'd somebody better;
For whenever poor Reason would knock at the door,
Intending with wisdom to court her;
"Not at home," was the answer forever in store,
From Cupid, her Ladyship's porter.
For woman and Reason can seldom agree,
So Cupid refused his petition,
My mistress would turn me away, sir, said he,
If Reason once gained an admission.

The lady grew older, but Cupid did not—
He's as young and as fresh as the morning;
So Reason contrived, with a sober thought,
To make the poor dame give him warning;
But Cupid not wishing his post to resign,
Gently rapped in his turn at the door sir.
Not at home, sir, quoth Reason, the Lady is mine;
So Cupid was heard of no more sir.
Quoth Reason, delighted the lady is won—
My empire I see is beginning;
But alas! he soon found that when Cupid was gone,
The lady was scarce worth the winning.

Brief Epitaphs.

Dr. Walker, amongst other things, wrote a work on the English Particles which caused him to get this very short and pretty epitaph:
"Here lies Walker's Particles."
The brevity of which reminds us of that on the famous Dr. Fuller,
"Here lies Fuller's Earth."

In Knottingle Church Yard.
A virtuous wife in the prime of life,
Was snatch'd away, her soul is blest and
Gone to rest, her flesh is gone to clay.

On a Smuggler shot by the Excise Officers.
Here I lies,
Shot by the XII.

At the north east corner of the Cemetery of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, in the city of Dublin, there is a slab of granite bearing the following epitaph:
Here lies my poor wife much lamented,
She's happy—I'm contented.

In Modern Athens.
Here lies two brothers—by misfortune surrounded,
One died of his wounds—and the other was drowned.

Lines from the Arabic (unpublished).

Wakeful, I list yon cooing dove,
Whose heart, like mine, with grief is broken;
With mournful plaints she fills the grove,
While silent tears my pangs betoken.

Methinks we share one common grief,
And love one love our vigils keep;
Partners in wo—ah, sad relief!—
'Tis her's to wail, and mine to weep!

An Irish Boxer.—Among the original settlers of Londonderry, N. H. there was a stout two-fisted Irishman, who valued himself very highly on his skill in the pugilistic art. It was his ambition to be accounted the greatest boxer in the country, and this passion continued to the end of his life. On his death bed, he was visited by a benevolent clergyman, who set before him the motives to repentance, and among others mentioned that those who died in faith would set down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, in the world to come. The dying pugilist seemed to pay very little attention to this argument, but was anxious to know whether Sampson would be there. 'Yes,' said the clergyman, 'Sampson will be there also.' 'And will he be there, sure,' said Pat, brightening up for a moment and clenching his fist, 'then by the powers, there will be a boxing there when he and I meets!'

A Beautiful Reflection.—It cannot be that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our heart are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and cloud come over us with a beauty not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold their 'festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory! And finally, why is it that brighter forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and taken away from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us, like islands that slumber on the ocean; and where the beautiful beings which here pass before us like shadows, will stay in our presence forever.—*Bulwer.*

Something for the Curious.—In the great valley between the North and South Mountains, in Pennsylvania, commonly called the Eastern ridges, a well was dug some years since in Franklin, and another in Cumberland county, thirty or forty miles from the former, which led to a discovery affording a subject for interesting speculation. After proceeding in each instance to the depth of about 36 feet, the bottom of these wells suddenly gave way, but fortunately when the workmen had retired, and a torrent of water gushed up. A lead was sunk with fifty fathoms of line without finding the least obstruction! They remain at this time untouched and of unknown depth! The presumption is that there is a subterranean lake in that quarter, and how far it extends under the base of the vast primitive mountains, situated between the Susquehanna and Pittsburgh, will never be ascertained unless by some terrible convulsion of nature they should be precipitated in the tremendous abyss.—*Allegheny Magazine.*

POLICE AND ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

Marlborough-street.—*An Aspiring Genius—Thomas Aden,* a sharp stout boy, was put to the bar before Mr. Chambers, on suspicion of having attempted to transfer the contents of an old gentleman's pocket into his own. The charge was of a doubtful nature, and as the boy's appearance and replies indicated considerable shrewdness, the magistrate was induced to put some questions to him. Mr. Chambers: Are your parents living?—Boy (wiping his eyes): Never had none. I vos vot they call a chance child, and brought up in Marrebon verk-hus.—Mr. Chambers: And what made you leave the work house? Boy: Cause there wern't no prospect of no hadwancement, so I thought I vould jest see if I could do summut for myself in the bone-picking line.—Officer: *Boning* property first, and *picking* it up afterwards; is not that what you mean?—Boy: No: I means vot I says; and I did werry well till about three weeks from the present time, ven there came a ch a hopposition in the line, that the trade arn't worth a dump.—Mr. Chambers: How much are you able to earn in a day?—Boy: Von day vith another I can yarn sixpence, and voice I got as much as brought me in ninepence; but sich a slice of luck as that 'ere nobody can't expect to last for ever. Six-and-thirty pounds of bones is a good morning's vork, and takes a deal of ground to go over. Mr. Chambers: I should think so; but I suppose you get such a quantity principally from gentlemen's houses and cook-shops?—Boy (with great disdain): Cook-shops and genmen's houses! Vy they're the werry last spots vich them as is "fly" to our business would prick upon for bones. In genmen's houses they eat werry little else except fish and soup, vich hasn't no bones; and as to cook-shops they're too vide avake to give avay vot's vorth a farden a pound.—Mr. Chambers: Then whereabouts do you find so many bones?—Boy (hesitatingly): I shouldn't like to put everybody up to the move, but I don't mind telling your Vorship, as you vouldn't go for to take adwantage of it. The best places is jest at the back of the squares, or vere there's a dunghill, and on Vensdays or Thursdays, vich are prime days—cause them as buys Sunday joints makes soup o' the bones on them days—you may stand a chance of finding a whole lot in a heap.—The bone-picker, having assured the Magistrate that it was his intention to avoid evil practices, and to strive to maintain himself by his industry, was allowed to leave the office.

Catching a Flea.—An English lady who lived in the country, and was about to have a large dinner party, was ambitious of making as great a display as her husband's establishment, a tolerably large one, could furnish; so, that there might seem no lack of servants, a great lad, who had been employed only in farm-work, was trimmed and ordered to take his stand behind his mistress's chair, with strict injunctions not to stir from the place, nor do any thing unless she directed him; the lady well knowing that, although no footman could make a better appearance as a piece of still life, some awkwardness would be inevitable if he were put in motion. Accordingly, Thomas, having thus been duly drilled and repeatedly enjoined, took his post at the head of the table behind his mistress; and for a while he found sufficient amusement in looking at the grand set-out, and staring at the guests. When he was weary of this, and of an inaction to which he was so little used, his eyes began to pry about nearer objects.

It was at a time when our ladies followed the French fashions of having the back and shoulders, under the name of the neck, uncovered much lower than accorded either with the English climate or with old English notions; a time when, as Landor expresses it, usurped dominion of neck had extended from the ear downwards, almost to where mermaids become fish. This lady was in the height of lowness in that fashion; and between her shoulder-blades, in the hollow of the back, and not far from the confines where naked ness and clothing met, Thomas espied what Pasquier had seen upon the neck of Mademoiselle des Roches.—The guests were too much engaged with the business and the courtesies of the table, to see what must have been worth seeing, the transfiguration produced in Thomas's countenance by delight, when he saw so fine an opportunity of showing himself attentive, and making himself useful. The lady was too much occupied with her company to feel the flea; but to her horror, she felt the great finger and thumb of Thomas upon her back, and to her greater horror heard him exclaim in exultation, to the still greater amusement of the party—'a vlea, a vlea! my lady; ecod, I've caught'en!'

THE QUEEN AND THE QUAKERESS.

In the autumn of 18-8, her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, visited Bath, accompanied by the Princess Elizabeth. The water soon effected such a requisite improvement in the Royal patient, that she proposed an excursion to a park of some celebrity in the neighbourhood, then the estate of a rich widow, belonging to the society of Friends. Notice was given of the Queen's intention, a message returned she should be welcome. Our illustrious traveller had perhaps, never before held any personal intercourse with a member of the persuasion whose votaries never voluntarily paid taxes to "the man George called King by the vain ones." The lady and gentlemen who were to attend the august visitants had but feeble ideas of the reception to be expected. It was supposed that the Quaker would at least say *thy majesty, thy highness,* or *madam.* The royal carriage arrived at the lodge of the park, punctual to the appointed hour. No preparations appeared to have been made, no hostess or domestics stood ready to greet the guests. The porter's bell was rung; he stept forth deliberately, with his broad brimmed beaver on, and unbendingly accosted the lord in waiting, with "What's thy will, friend?" This was almost unanswerable. "Surely," said the noble man, "your lady is aware that her Majesty—Go to your mistress and say the Queen is here." "No truly," answered the man, "it needeth not, I have no mistress nor lady; but friend Rachel Mills expecteth thine; walk in."

The Queen and princess were handed out, and walked up the avenue. At the door of the house stood the plainly attired Rachael, who without even a curtsey, but with a cheerful nod said, "How's thee do, friend? I am glad to see thee and thy daughter, I wish thee well! Rest and refresh thee and thy people before I show thee my grounds." What could be said to such a person? Some condescensions were attempted, implying that her Majesty came, not only to view the park, but to testify her esteem for the society to which Mistress Mills belonged. Cool and unawed, she answered, "Yes, thou art right there. The friends are well thought of by most folks: but they need not the praise of the world; for the rest, many strangers gratify their curiosity by going over this place; and it is my custom to conduct them myself; therefore, I shall do the like by thee, friend Charlotte! Moreover, I think well of thee, as a most dutiful wife and mother. Thou hast had thy trials, and so had thy good partner. I wish thy grand child well through hers." (She alluded to the Princess Charlotte.) It was so evident that the friend meant kindly, say respectfully, that offence could not be taken. She escorted her guests through her estate.

The Princess Elizabeth noticed in the hen-house, a breed of poultry, hitherto unknown to her, and expressed a wish to possess some of those rare fowls, imagining that Mrs. Mills would regard her wish as a law; but the quakeress quickly remarked with characteristic evasion, "They *are* rare, as thou sayest; but if any are to be purchased, in this land or in other countries, I know few women more likelier than thyself to procure them with ease." Her royal highness more plainly expressed her desire to purchase some of those she now beheld. "I do not buy and sell," answered Rachel Mills. "Perhaps you will give me a pair?" persevered the princess with a conciliating smile. "Nay, verily," replied Rachael, "I have refused many friends; and that which I have denied my own kinswoman, Martha Ash, it becomes me not to grant to any. We have long had it to say that these birds belong only to our house, and I can make no exceptions in favor of thine." This is a fact. Some friends indeed are less stiffly starched, but old quaker families still exist, who pique themselves on their independent indifference to rank, and respect their fellow mortals only in proportion to the good they have done in their generation.—*Court Journal.*

An Odd Character.—On our way from Dresden, we stopped at Potsdam. I was agreeably surprised, by finding myself in the Library of Frederick the Great, which is contained in the new palace. All the reminiscences of this great man are, of course, interesting. Frederick was certainly a great man, but really I think his father infinitely more of an original. A more outre animal, I shrewdly suspect, never sat on a throne. He seems to have been a modern Tiberius in miniature, a half-tamed Commodus. Can you not see a human bear in this paragraph extracted from a letter written home on the eve of battle: "I give you all, beginning with my wife, my malediction; and may God punish you as well temporarily as eternally, if you do not bury me, after my death, in the chapel of the palace of Potsdam." You know, Frederick the Great was Frederick William's son. When the latter was fourteen, his brutal father commenced ill treating him. He beat him, kicked him, insulted him, and strove once or twice to strangle him. The same usage was adopted towards his wife and daughters. He was accustomed to beat the latter particularly, and once or twice endeavored to throw her out of the window. His table was so meagrely served, that the royal family were almost famished; yet the good king, fearful that they should eat more meat than he had helped them to, after he had distributed what he deemed sufficient, used to spit in the dish; when either of his children came near him, he would aim great blows at their heads, with his crutch, in order to knock them down. Among his occupations was painting. His grenadiers were obliged to sit as models; and, when his portrait had more color in it than the original, he roughed the cheeks of the soldier to correspond. When, as often happened, he fell asleep over his task, and the falling brush would trail along, and disfigure the canvass; on awaking, he would swear the painter, whom he kept in the room with him to mix his colors, had spoiled his picture from jealousy of his talents, and the unhappy artist had to suffer a thorough caning thereupon, with what patience he could. When his judges gave decisions which he did not like, he would rush into the court room, and cane, cuff and kick the offending dispensers of justice off the bench. The young Frederick, unable any longer to endure his tyranny, endeavored to make his escape, but was watched and arrested in the act, by the old savage, who did every thing in his power to have him shot for desertion. Unable to accomplish this, he wreaked his vengeance upon him in a way beyond credulity. He confined him in a dungeon, where he lay for a long time deprived of all the necessaries of life, and expecting every moment to be conducted to the scaffold. Knatt, the champion of young Frederick's flight, and greatly beloved by the prince, was also acquitted by the court martial; but the wretch Frederick William, instantly reversed the verdict, condemned Knatt to be beheaded, and commanded the execution to take place in the presence of the prince. History rarely delineates a scene more powerfully striking and dramatic than that which closed Knatt's career. He was only two and twenty, and the most tender affection subsisted between the two youthful friends. On the day previous to the fatal event, the prince who thought himself about to become the victim, was led, with a formal solemnity, from his dungeon into another apartment overlooking the court, the curtains of the windows being carefully closed so as to prevent any exterior view. At a given signal, these curtains were drawn aside, and Frederick beheld a scaffold hung with black. He was suffered to pass the night under the idea that the morning was to close his existence; and, it is said, so fond was he of Knatt, that his grief was not diminished, when the next morning, he discovered that he was to suffer instead. When the unfortunate youth mounted the scaffold, which was immediately on a level with the window, the prince was held with his face towards the scene by four grenadiers who prevented his approach to it or his retreat. Maddened with horror and anguish, he was compelled to behold the friend of his bosom in the act of laying down his life for having attempted to serve him. Several affectionate bursts of grief were interchanged, and Knatt was in the act of speaking, when his head, suddenly severed with a single blow, fell rolling on the scaffold, while the arms of the trunk were mechanically stretched towards the prince, whose intolerable horror was relieved only by a deep swoon. And this is not romance, but sober truth, which was probably much more agonizing in the reality than it can be in description.—Other almost incredible things were told of this monster: as for example, that he obliged his family often to dine beneath a tree, in the open air, where they were obliged to sit through all changes of weather, sometimes up to their ancles in mud and water, &c.—A half an hour before his last breath, he called for a glass, and said with a smile, "I am much changed.—I shall make a villainous face in dying." I should think so after such a life.

A Popular Treatise on Diet and Regimen. By W. H. Robertson, M. D. London, 1835. C. Tilt.

One of those useful little books whose contents ought to be generally known. We extract a few of its precepts, which we leave to our readers to practise.

The Digestion of Meats.—"The meats are placed in the order of their digestibility, beginning with those which are the most easily digested; and this is the plan pursued in all the following tables. It may be stated here that the order has been arranged from carefully scrutinized observation; that individual exceptions to every item must of course occur; but I think they will be only individual exceptions.

MEATS.

1 Mutton.	3 * Lamb.†
2 Beef.	4 * Veal.
5 * Pork.	

"These are, generally speaking, more digestible if broiled on a gridiron, still less so if roasted, still less so if boiled, still less so if baked, still less so if fried. Baked meats owe their difficulty of digestion to the empyreumatick or burnt oil into which more or less of the fatty matters are converted; owing, as it seems to me, to the confined air—the want of ventilation in ovens. It is this oil which gives the peculiar flavour, recognizable by most, to meat, or any thing containing fat, which is cooked in an oven; consequently if the great object, a sufficiently high temperature, could be secured in connexion with free ventilation, I think that baked meats would probably be as digestible as roasted. Meat somewhat underdone is more digestible than if thoroughly cooked; for the obvious reason, that in the latter case the fibres are more contracted, more hardened, and therefore require more power, greater exertion of the stomach, to separate their particles and convert them into pulp. For the same reason salted meats are much more indigestible than fresh meats; the salt contracting and hardening the fibres, and rendering them tougher, and therefore less yielding to the comminuting powers of the stomach and the solvent powers of its secretions."

† This mark (*) opposite to any of the substances in this or the following tables, signifies that such are articles generally found to be unsuited to the dyspeptic.

Bacon.—"It seems necessary that a word or two should be said in this place about bacon, which is now so much vaunted as a remedy for indigestion. In the great number of cases, I do not hesitate to say that it must do harm,—in all cases where the juices of the stomach are either deficient in quantity or vitiated in quality; where the tissues want power, or where they are in a state of inflammatory excitement; in fact in all cases where the indigestion has its seat in the stomach. But in cases where the juices of the stomach are sufficient in quantity and healthy enough to mixture to mix with the food, and act on it chemically; where the contractile powers of the stomach are sufficient to grind the mass into a pulp, in short, in all cases where the food is digested by the stomach, is ejected in the proper state into the bowels, and where all that is wanting is a stimulus to carry the mass forward through the intestines; the laxative properties of the fat, and of the salt contained in the bacon, will act beneficially, and to such cases bacon will, no doubt, be of service."

Broths.—"The first great objection to broths is fat, more or less of which they almost always contain, unless they have been allowed to stand until they have become quite cool, and the fat, then risen to the surface, has been taken off, the broth being warmed up for use. This objection may in this way always be got rid of; but the next to be mentioned is made of sterner stuff. The dyspeptic will usually, and the debilitated invalid will not unoften find that much liquor of any sort, however harmless, will produce a sense of fullness and uneasiness in the stomach, with or without symptoms which mark disturbance of its functions. I shall have occasion, by and by, to revert to this subject. This effect is very apt to be produced by all sorts of unthickened slops. They do not afford sufficient resistance to the contractile powers of the stomach, to enable these powers to act on and digest them. There are cases, of course which are exceptions to this remark, but so general is the rule that it is seldom, I think, right to order unthickened chicken broth, or mutton broth, for my patients. Thickened with arrow root, or any of the simple farinacea, they often agree well, and form a palatable and nourishing diet. Broth with vegetables in it, is, for reasons which will be understood by referring to the remarks made under that class of substances, highly objectionable, and should never be eaten by the dyspeptic."

Butter and Cheese.—"Need I say that butter is irritating to the stomach of the invalid, is poison to that of the dyspeptic? It is the arch demon with which all writers on dietetics have warred; it is the thing with which invalids seem to be least able to dispense, and yet it is the thing which perhaps does them most harm. If eaten at all, it should be eaten sparingly and cold. Melted butter, whether on toast or in sauces, should be banished from the table of every valetudinarian. I have however, known instances of people, who have hardly ever felt that they have such a thing as a stomach, in whom butter acted as a gentle laxative, and to whom it proved serviceable. Children should not be allowed to eat butter. Indeed childhood is the age at which a rigorous attention to dietetics is most imperatively called for, both as the means of warding off the diseases of early life, and mitigating their severity when they do occur, and as the means of laying a foundation for temperance in after life. Cheese is generally very difficult of digestion. The impunity with which most persons can eat toasted cheese, may probably be attributed to the great quantity of mustard which is usually taken with it. Decayed cheese is so notorious for the soothing effect which it produces, when taken as the climax of a dinner, that if unnoticed it may be thought by some to contradict the assertion, that cheese is difficult of digestion. Decayed cheese has, in fact, ceased to be cheese properly so called; it has, to a considerable extent, undergone decomposition, and has become a decided stimulant, which may be considered to exert much the same effect on the stomach as spices, or other stimuli: in fact, I have seen cases in which it has produced considerable irritation in the stomach and bowels. But if people will eat to repletion; if their insatiate cravings and *gourmandise* will roam from soup to fish, from fish to meat, from meat to poultry, from poultry to game, from game to confections, more than one stimulus is necessary to goad the stomach into an effort powerful enough to concoct the heterogeneous mass; and, as one of these stimuli, decayed or decaying cheese is probably almost as harmless as any other."

Fruit.—"The juice alone ought to be swallowed; the skin or other matters ought in most cases to be rejected. Perfectly ripe fruit, eaten in moderation, and at proper times, seldom does harm. The acidity of fruits is that which constitutes their chief objection; and the dyspeptic must at all times eat them with much caution. Fruits ought not to be eaten by him after his meals; for then not only are they unnecessary, but they are worse; they interfere with the process of digestion, and not unoften wholly interrupt it. The best time for eating fruits is the forenoon, between breakfast and dinner.—The stomach is then in that state of repose which fits it for their digestion, by devolving to them its whole attention, an attention undisturbed by other business. If then, the time at which fruits are eaten is attended to; if the juice only is swallowed, and if they are partaken sparingly, those masked as indigestible are avoided, they will seldom do harm. But, after all, a man must attend to his own sensation, and judge of the propriety of eating them by their effects on his stomach. It is imperatively necessary that I here mention the foreign dried fruits; not because they are very much eaten, and because almost every body thinks them to be so perfectly harmless, so easily digestible, that the unpleasant effects produced by them are hardly ever attributed to them, but are more usually laid on some other article of diet, which is, perhaps no more, perhaps not so much to blame as they are. I have said that the skins of fruits are very indigestible; in fact, the most of them are not digested at all, but are parted with in exactly the same state as they are swallowed. It is so with dried fruits; and as it is evidently impossible to eat them without swallowing the skins, they often irritate the lining membrane of the *primæ viæ,* and particularly the lining membrane of the lower bowels. Dried currants or plums ought not to be put into the invalid's pudding or bread. The dyspeptic ought seldom, if ever, to eat them. It is a common practice to put a few dried currants into a pudding made for the sick room; it is a common practice to add a few dried currents into bread made for a man who is debarred from the use of butter. Let me hope that these observations may be a partial means of causing the practice to be discontinued."

Exercise.—"The skipping-rope, a toy which is discarded by the young girl when entering a premature womanhood, but which ought to be looked upon as a necessary article in every boudoir, or private room occupied by a woman of civilized life and civilized habits, is one of the best, if not the very best kind of gymnastic exercise that I know. It exercises almost every muscle in the body. There are few women who do not neglect exercise. Men—most of whom have some necessary out of door occupation—men almost universally walk more than women. Thousands upon thousands of English women never cross the threshold of their houses oftener than once a week, and then it is to attend the public worship of their Maker; and it is seldom that in towns the distance to the church or the chapel is such as to occupy more than ten minutes in going thither."

Grey Hairs.—"The sedentary, the studious, the debilitated, and the sickly, are, with very few exceptions, those who are earliest visited with grey hairs. The agricultural labourer, the seaman—all whose employment consist of or involves exercise in the open air, and whose diet is as necessarily simple, are those whose hairs latest afford signs that the last process has commenced, that the fluids have begun to be absorbed, the textures to dry up and become withered. All whose employment renders much sitting necessary; and little or no exertion possible; all who study much, all who from whatever cause, have local determination of blood, particularly if towards the head, are the persons most liable to early grey hairs. It is well known that mental emotions, violent passions, have in a single night made the hair grey. Instances of this are numerous. They are in the same way to be understood and explained. They are owing to the increased determination of blood, stimulating the absorbents into preternatural activity, and causing them to take up the colouring matter of the hair. It will indeed be fortunate if a desire to preserve the youthful luxuriance of the hair, should induce any fair votary of fashion and civilization to forego late hours and heated rooms, and to try whether it is not better, and productive of more happiness, as well as calculated to produce this end, to exercise her limbs and inhale the fresh and untainted breath of the morning hours. It will indeed be fortunate if this, or any thing else, induce any fair victim of civilization, who earns her bread by ministering to the gay pleasures of her wealthier peers, to steal from her labours one single hour, as an offering to her health."

Thin Shoes.—Thin shoes, as an article of female dress, I am sufficient of a Goth to wish to see disused; and I would replace them with shoes having a moderate thickness of sole, with a thin layer of cork or felt placed within the sole. Cork is a very bad conductor of heat, and is therefore to be preferred; if it is not to be had or is not liked, felt may be substituted for it. I think thin shoes ought not to be used, unless for the purpose of dancing, and then they ought only to be worn while dancing. The invalid or dyspeptic ought assuredly never to wear thin shoes. And, as to the common practice of changing thin shoes for warm boots, it is a practice which I know to be replete with danger, and therefore to be ranked almost culpable.—There is another custom, or usage, in the dress of my fair countrywomen which must be noticed here; it is that of covering the head with a cap in the morning, and leaving it uncovered in the afternoon or evening. It is indefensible, useless, absurd and dangerous."

Now, if our readers do not benefit by these rules, and keep themselves as well as possible, it will neither be our fault nor that of Dr. Robertson.—*London Lit. Gaz.*

THE POOR LITTLE MAID.

When a poor little maid feels her senses astray,
Cannot sleep on her pillow, nor rest all the day,
Sees a form still pursue her, do all that she can,
And this form should be that of a handsome young man,
Sly neighbors will whisper then, good lack-a-day!
The poor little maid's in a very sad way.

When of her own friends she begins to grow shy,
When she speaks very seldom, and sneaks with a sigh,
When, though witty or wise, she appears like a dunce,
And people wonder what's come to the girl all at once,
Sly neighbors will whisper then, good lack-a-day!
The poor little maid's in a very sad way!

A Good Character.—A good character is to a young man what a firm foundation is to the artist who proposes to erect a building on it; he can well build with safety, and all who behold it will have confidence in its solidity, a helping hand will never be wanted—but let a single part of this be defective, and you go on a hazard, amid doubting and distrust, and ten to one it will tremble down at last and mingle all that was built on it in ruin. Without a good character, poverty is a curse—with it, scarcely an evil—Happiness canot exist where good character is not; where it is not a frequent visitor. All that is bright in the hope of youth, all that is calm and blissful in the sober scenes of life, all that is soothing in the vale of years, centres in and is derived from a good character. Therefore acquire this as the first and most valuable good.

THE RURAL ECONOMIST.

Prospects of Monmouth County, New Jersey.—For 30 years after the revolution this county existed in a state of supine torpor—not five lots were sold in all this time in the principal town of Freehold. A few years since was made a great discovery of marl, which has been a mine of wealth to the farmers, producing the richest pasture and grazing for cattle and sheep, and for making butter and cheese. The consequence has been that the farms which have within 10 years sold at $10 per acre, now bring readily from $50 to $100. So much for the virtue of marl. Such is the wealth and enterprise thus brought into the country, that it is now proposed to make a railroad from the principal town to join the Camden and Amboy Rail Road at Hightstown, distant 10 or 12 miles with a spur or branch to the marl pits.

Modes of preparing food for Cattle.—1. Mix coarse straw and similar coarse materials with about one-third the quantity of hay, sprinkle over it a small quantity of brine, pass the whole through a cutting machine, and feed it out in large deep troughs, and none of it will be wasted by being trod under foot. A very large quantity may be prepared at a time if found convenient to do so.

2. Fill a large tight box with any desired quantity of chopped corn stalks, with about one twenty-fifth part of their bulk of coarsely ground meal mixed equally through them. Let steam pass into them from a boiler for an hour, and they will then form a most nutritious and palatable food for cattle especially for milch cows. Or the meal may be boiled with a large quantity of water, and then poured while boiling hot upon the chopped food without steaming. In both cases a small quantity of salt should be sprinkled over them.

Every means of saving hay is of vital importance to the farmer, for it is far more pleasant to be able to sell hay at ten or fifteen dollars a ton, than to purchase it at that price to keep alive a herd of starving cattle.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Rhubarb.—This delicious and delicate tart plant is too much neglected in our gardens, and we once more call the attention of every one to it who has a garden. It makes as good a tart as the gooseberry, is more healthful, and does not give half as much trouble.

The mode of culture is as follows—Select a piece of rich sandy loam, manure it well; trench it two or three spades deep, level and rake it neatly, lay it off into beds of four feet depth, sow the seed in drills, thinly; keep the ground stirred, clean of weeds, and water well. The first winter they should be protected by a covering of brush or straw, with a plank thrown over it—after the first winter they will not require it.

In the second spring uncover your plants, hoe between the rows, lighten the earth and give a top dressing of rich mould or compost.

If you would enjoy this luxury at once, buy a few plants, say a dozen, they will be sufficient to supply your family with tarts. We would make the remark—no family where there are children should be without a few of these plants; besides being a delicious ingredient in the composition of tarts, they are an antidote to the diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera infantum.

Ohio Lands

WILL be attended to by the undersigned, residing in Columbus, in that state. He will sell lands on commission, make investments in public lands, if desired, redeem lands sold for taxes, prosecute those who choose to abide a legal investigation, &c. &c.

For the next three weeks, address the subscriber, at Mrs. Gould's, Philada. 4th st. near Spruce—or enquire at the office of the Saturday Evening Post—afterwards, communications directed to Columbus, Ohio, post paid, to
ap 1[illegible]—3m* ROBERT WARE.

Comly's Spelling Book Improved.

HAVING from time to time revised Comly's Spelling Book, and introduced such improvements as appeared to be requisite, we have now published an edition of it printed from new stereotype plates and on fine paper, to which we have added *A Familiar Introduction to English Grammar on the Inductive System* designed to render this study easy and pleasant to Children. By Enoch Lewis.

In other respects the edition corresponds, and is printed page for page with the other, so that both editions can be used in the same class, without the inconvenience that always results from altering the arrangement of the matter.

We shall continue to publish as heretofore an edition of Comly's Spelling Book, without the Grammar—and the Grammar may be had separate from the Spelling Book.
ja 1—3t KIMBER & SHARPLESS.

Fashions for Tailors.

JUST published, and now ready to send out by mail or otherwise, according to order, Ward's recently improved Diagram of Latest Fashions, with Pictures and Explanations for the approaching season. New subscribers will be supplied with the Fashions, and with the next edition of cutting the same, done one year, for ten dollars, sent to the editor by mail, or free of expense with his patent tractor system. Address ALLEN WARD, No. 241 South 6th st. Philada.

Or apply to any authorized agent, pay him his fee to procure the work, and for giving instructions. ap 18, '36—tf

Ten Dollars Reward!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 30th of April, 1835, ROBERT JAMES CAMPBELL, an indented apprentice to the Coachmaking business between 18 and 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, of a light complexion, and remarkably quick good disposed lad. The above reward will be paid to any person who will lodge said boy in Cecil county jail, and all reasonable charges if brought home. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor or employ said boy, at the peril of the law. NATHAN CLIFFITH,
ja 1—3t Frick Meeting House, Cecil co. Md.

Old Yellow Springs,
Chester county, Pennsylvania.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform her friends and the public in general, that she has opened her house for the reception of company the present season, and flatters herself that from the improvements she has kept up, and her 30 years past experience, that she will receive a liberal share of public patronage. The Springs and Baths are in excellent order, as are the outbuildings of every kind—the medical qualities of the waters, as they are generally known, it is unnecessary to say, and the location is such as to be seen from the premises. MARGARET HOLMAN.

N. B.—A regular communication will be kept up during the watering season between Philadelphia and the Springs, by way of the Columbia Railroad, as arrived at one of the places, from which place they will be conveyed to the Springs; also a line of stages from Norristown to the Springs daily; and the Springs daily for further particulars, see hand bills.
jn 4—3t

Foolscap Printing Presses.

WE the subscribers, Printers in Philadelphia, have in use in our respective Offices, A. RAMAGE'S PATENT FOOLSCAP PRINTING PRESSES. From our experience of these Presses, we do not hesitate to recommend them to the Trade, as the most convenient and useful Presses we know of, for doing small work well, and with ease and expedition, occupying but a small space, and at a moderate price.

JOSEPH RAKESTRAW,	JOHN YOUNG,
JOHN BOYLE,	RUSSELL & MARTIEN,
A. KNOX,	SAML. W. NEALL,
A. WALKER,	ERNEST CROZET,
CHAS. A. ELLIOTT,	HENRY YOUNG,
SAML. C. ATKINSON,	W. F. FINN.

The subscriber having recently constructed a simple, cheap and efficient Printing Press of the above mentioned size, and practical Printers are the best judges of its merits, the opinion of those who have them in use, is respectfully submitted.

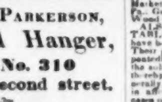
They are particularly calculated for exportation to the West India or South American markets, being of light weight and occupy but little space in freight.

Improved Printing, Proof Seal and Copying Presses, of all sizes. Also, Card Presses, suitable for Printers or Private Gentlemen.

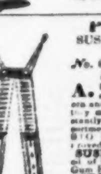
In constructing all these Presses, wrought iron is substituted in place of cast, in all the parts that are liable to break.

Orders given for any of the above, to the Type Founders of Boston, New York, or Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. ADAM RAMAGE,
ja 11—3t Libra y street, Philadelphia.

GUM ELASTIC Over Shoes.

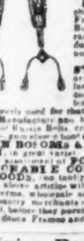


JUST received, a fresh supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gum Elastic Over Shoes.
Also—Gentlemen's Boots, from $2.50 to $3.50 per pair.
Also—A good supply of Ladies' French Kid, and other kinds of shoes. SAML. D. BREED,
april 3 '36—tf No. 13 North 7th street.



F. PARKERSON,
Bell Hanger,
No. 310
S. Second street.
my 9—3m

Philadelphia
SUSPENDER & STOCK MANUFACTORY,
No. 6 South Fourth street, below Market St.



A. L. VANHORN & SON, respectfully inform the Western and Southern Merchants, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of SUSPENDERS AND STOCKS, made in the most approved and fashionable styles.

SUSPENDERS—Manufactured of Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Gum Elastic, of various qualities.

STOCKS—Made in the most fashionable styles, on the best Bristle Frames, of Silk, Satin, Mohair, Bombazine, velvet, &c. and warranted in point of workmanship, durability and shape, inferior to none made.

ALSO—SILK & BRISTLE STOCKS—A light and handsome article, adapted to summer wear; a large assortment of them on hand, comprising a great variety of patterns: they are far superior to any thing formerly used for that purpose.

Also—Manufacture and keep constantly on hand, an assortment of Bustle Belts, cravat stiffeners, vest springs, shoulder braces, gum elastic bands, garters, &c.

LINEN BOSOMS & COLLARS, and ready made LINEN, in great variety.

A large assortment of POCKET BOOKS, LADIES' FASHIONABLE CORSETS, & INDIA RUBBER GOODS, on hand.

All the above articles will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

Country merchants in general, are respectfully invited to call, before they purchase elsewhere.

N. B.—Stock Frames and Buckles for sale by the gross or dozen. may 23 '35—tf

Union Burial Ground.

AT a stated annual meeting of the Union Burial Ground Society, for the City and County of Philadelphia, held at the Commissioners Hall, in Southwark, December 7th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

President—Thos. D. Grover, No. 12 Federal street.
Vice President—Lemuel Paynter, No. 117 German street.
Secretary—William Adams, 26 Old York Road, 3d door above Wood street.
Treasurer—J. Thomson, N. E. corner Lombard & Front.
Directors—Jos. McGill, 226 S. Front; Jacob Huckle, 18 Lombard st.; Elijah Jones, 161 Lombard; Arthur Vance, 36 Federal st.; Thos. B. Fletcher, 103½ Christian st.; John B. Sutton, 454 S. Front st.; John D. Sutton, 436 S. 2d st.; Jas. Hughes, 56 Penn st.; John Lindsay, 267 S. 11th st.; Andrew L. Bare, of Christian st., to Passyunk Road.

By an article in the constitution, "all white persons can be interred in said ground," by obtaining an order from either of the above mentioned officers, at the following rates, viz:

For all under 5 years,	$1 00
For all over 5 and under 15,	$1 50
For all 15 years of age and upwards,	$2 00

It is situated between Prime and Federal, and 5th and 6th streets, in the district of Southwark.

A careful superintendent may always be found on the premises, and interments may be made with the utmost safety. The Cemetery is considered inferior to none, in beauty, in the county of Philadelphia, and such has been the public confidence and patronage, that 3993 persons have been interred since its commencement, in 1827, to the 3d of the present month, December, 1835. By order of the Board of Directors. WM. ADAMS, Sec'ry. dec 19—eow 6m

Life Insurance & Trust Company.
Office, No. 159 Chesnut Street.
The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company—Charter Perpetual;
CAPITAL 300,000,

DAILY receives money in Trust on interest, executes Special Trusts, grants Policies of Life Insurance on the most favorable terms, and grants Annuities and Endowments. Special and Weekly Deposits will be received, and if desired, applied to the purchase of Policies and Life Insurance, Annuities or Endowments.

Rates of Insurance for $100, at the following Ages:

At the age of	Premium for one year.	Premium for seven years annually.	Premium for whole life annually.
25	$1 00	$1 12	$2 07
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 36	1 53	2 75
40	1 69	1 91	3 20

Office open from 9 o'clock, A. M.
BENJ. W. RICHARDS, President.
GEO. W. ASH, Treasurer.
JNO. F. JAMES, Actuary. my 7—6—ly

A Magnificent Large Oil Painting of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
With Paris, Tybalt, and Friar Lawrence, at the Tomb of the Capulets. Also, a masterly and valuable painting of the
Death of Cleopatra,

By a celebrated artist, have been added to the rich collection of PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, exhibited at HEAD QUARTERS, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place. This popular and fashionable resort is particularly deserving a visit at this time, as several improvements and alterations have been made, which add materially to the beauty and variety of the scene.

In the evening the rooms are SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED WITH GAS, which gives a rich and magnificent appearance to the different beautiful objects that diversify the several apartments.

Single copies of the SALMAGUNDI, and of the *Every Body's Album,* may be had at the Bar. my 21—6m

Pure Schuylkill Ice.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ICE COMPANY, is now delivering to the customers its superior Schuylkill Ice, and will continue to do so throughout the season.

Customers may rest assured that there will no deficiency in the supply, as near 60,000 bushels are secured in their excellent and extensive Ice Houses, corner of Schuylkill Fifth and Chesnut sts. and at Bush Hill and which will be issued early every morning at the following

PRICES.

25	Cents per week, for a quarter peck per day.		
37½	do.	do.	half peck do.
50	do.	do.	do. do.

Or at 25 cents per Bushel.

None but careful, steady and obliging men are employed for the delivery of the Ice—and any omissions or irregularities on the part will be promptly rectified, if information is given to the Secretary, J. L. Smith, 20 South Sixth street, or to either of the under mentioned agents.

Orders for Ice, stating name, place of residence, and quantity required, left at either of the following places, will be promptly attended to.

E. Jordan, & Co. S. W. corner 3d and Arch sts. and N. W. corner of 3d and Walnut sts.
Joseph Roskirt, N. E. corner 3d and Callowhill.
J. W. Sheere, S. W. corner of Market and Schuylkill 5th.
Charles Marshall, 335 Market st. next door to the Western Bank.
Edmund Pryor, S. E. corner Green and Front.
Joseph Fisher, corner Seventh and Buttonwood.
Lewis Duc[illegible], 109 Race street.
M. Cressman, N. E. corner Lombard and Second.
Thos. Hopkins, N. E. corner Juniper and Chesnut.
E. Durand, S. W. corner 6th and Chesnut streets.
J. Stevenson, S. W. corner 11th and Chesnut.

Or at the Depot, No. 2 South Fifth Street, where Ice will be delivered at all hours of the day or night, for the accommodation of transient customers.

It is particularly requested that our customers will give the earliest every facility for the delivery of the Ice, so as to cause the least possible delay.
ap22—tf WILLIAM McKIBBIN, Superintendent.

West Chester Boarding School,
FOR BOYS,

IS located in the borough of West Chester, Chester co. Pa. twenty four miles west of Philadelphia. The salubrity of this village and adjacent country, is perhaps not excelled in the United States. And convenient access may be had twice a day, by means of the Rail-road.

The course of Instruction comprises Reading, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Spherics, Mechanics, Optics, Fluxions, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, and Botany.

Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy, are delivered during the winter, illustrated by appropriate experiments.

Price of boarding and tuition, forty dollars a quarter of twelve weeks—payable in advance. Students admitted to any time not less than a quarter. Reading books gratis; other books and stationary at the usual retail prices.
my 14—7t JOSHUA HOOPES.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Hamilton, late of the city of Philadelphia, hatter, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims said estate, will please present their accounts for settlement to
JANE HAMILTON, Administratrix,
No. 2 South 2d street.

N. B.—The business will be continued by Mrs. Hamilton, at the same place, where she very respectfully solicits the custom of her friends and acquaintance.

WETHERILL & BROTHERS,
No. 65 North Front street, 3 doors below Arch street, east side,

MANUFACTURERS of White Lead, Red Lead Litharge, Sugar of Lead, &c. Oil Vitriol, Copperas, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Blue Vitriol, &c.—Chemicals generally—Window Glass, Putty, Varnishes, &c.

REFINERS of Camphor, Brimstone, Salt Petre, &c. GRINDERS of Pepper, Cinnamon, Race Ginger, Allspice, &c. DEALERS in Dye Woods, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, &c. ap 30—3m

FRESH and BEAUTIFUL Spring Dry Goods.
MRS. R. L. SMITH,
No. 104 North Second street (below Race),

INVITES the attention of Ladies, to her assortment of new and selected goods, including an extensive variety of articles suitable for the present and approaching season, among which are

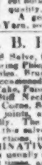
Rich Paris Lustres,
Super Ermines,
New Style Painted Lawns,
Rich Figured Muslins,
Plain and Figured Silks,
Splendid Paints Muslins.

ALSO—HOSIERY of every kind; Loose, Linen Cambrics and Handkerchiefs, assorted Gloves, rich Handkerchiefs, Laces, Lawns, Ginghams, Bobbin Laces, &c. &c. ALSO—

SPRING PRINTS,

Recently selected, of approved styles—all of which will be sold at moderate prices. ap 9—3m

Jacob Senneff,
Brass Steel and Cane Reed Manufactory,
165 North Second Street, Philadelphia.



THIS improved Cane Reed, for which he received a patent from the United States, he warrants to be superior in all respects to those made on the old plan.

An assortment of Reeds and Heddles, for city and country work, constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of Reeds, suitable for country merchants.

Brass and Steel Reeds, made to order at the shortest notice, all of which he warrants to be of the best quality, and sold at the lowest prices.

A general assortment of first quality Worsted Heddle Yarn, sold wholesale and retail. ja 11 '36—tf

Rev. B. Hibbard's Carminative Salve.

THIS Salve, for upwards of 30 years has been employed in curing Phlegmonous and other painful affections, as Felons, Biles, Bruises, Sprains, Ulcers, Carbuncles, Ague in the face, Fistulous, Swellings, Bites, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Ear Ach, Chilblains, or Frosted Feet or hands, Corns, Salt Rheum, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatic Pains in the joints, attended with swelling, and painful affections generally. The penetrating and unctuous powers of the salve are unrivalled in relieving and curing the most painful of all cases, induced the proprietor to give to it the name CARMINATIVE, being derived from Carmen, a verse (or charm) usually consisted of a verse; therefore physicians in ancient times, applied the term to those remedies which were supposed to possess the power of a charm in allaying pain.—In many acute and chronic disorders, great benefits have been derived by physicians, from the use of this salve in relieving the pain of all fractured bones, various tumors, buboes, nodes, ulcerated and hardened swellings, erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire, &c. It has been used with great advantage as a strengthening plaster, for weakness of the chest, back or side, and also in sub acute inflammatory affections of the lungs, coughs, colds influenza, catarrh, asthma, hooping cough, hives, or croup, &c. &c. In milk cake and ague of the breast, this salve will be found a speedy and certain cure. The proprietor has applied it in many hundred cases, some of the most painful description, and in no one case, has he ever known it to fail of relieving the pain in a few hours. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions.

All orders punctually executed by T. B. Hibbard, principal agent, No. 228 Bowery, New York.

For sale by Isaac Thompson, Apothecary, corner of Market and 2d sts. Gideon Cox, Variety store, No. 335 and 337 Market st.; D. Parish, 8th and Arch; H. Gates, Germantown, Pa. George S. Clemons, No. 107 north 3d st. one door above Wood street.

ALSO—For sale as above—Rev. B. HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS FAMILY PILLS. These Pills, have become known to the public entirely by their virtues.—Their powerful influence in curing disease, has been so repeatedly tested, that the proprietor is induced to comply with the solicitation of friends, in thus offering them—attending thereby a knowledge of the means of relief to the public generally. They are highly appreciated for the relief they afford in affections of the liver and digestive organs. The worst cases of chronic dyspepsia, inveterate costiveness, indigestion, dyspeptic consumption, rheumatism, nervous or sick headach, and scurvy, have been entirely cured by a proper use of them. Also—Liver complaints, fever and ague, bilious fever, jaundice, dysentery or bloody flux, the premonitory symptoms of cholera, dropsical swellings, piles, worms in children, fits, looseness and irregularity of the bowels, occasioned by irritation, teething, &c. They act as an alterative, cathartic and lagative, according to the manner of taking them. Families having occasion to test their efficacy, will ever after esteem them too highly to be without them. Particular attention should be given to the ample directions which accompany each box—20 pills in a box—each pill is a dose for an adult. Price, 50 cts.
my 21—3m*

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD—No. 25 MINOR ST.
below Sixth street. feb 9, '36—tf

Comfort for the Afflicted.

THE Subscriber informs the public, and particularly such as are labouring under the distressing diseases of the GRAVEL and STONE that in the course of his travels thro' the United States, in order to promote the sale of the valuable "*Improved System of Botanic Medicine,*" patented to *Horton Howard,* late of Columbus, Ohio, deceased, that amongst other valuable discoveries in Nature's rich stores of Botanic Medicines he has obtained the knowledge of a late Indian discovery, a sure remedy for this distressing complaint, which dissolves the stone by drinking a decoction of it as *tea* or *coffee,* and brings it away without otherwise impairing the health. This with other valuable discoveries are added to this valuable work—a third edition of which is just published, and for sale at the large store of said books and medicines, kept by Dr. William Hance, Agent for the executors to Columbus, Ohio, and their Agents in the different states. THOMAS COOKE, No. 60 Brown st. N.L. Phila. is appointed General Agent for Eastern Pennsylvania, and Joseph Thorn, No. 140 Sassafras, or Race st. Phila. is appointed General Agent for New Jersey. Persons wishing to purchase said books and medicines, who reside in said districts, can be furnished by calling on them. Also, persons of good character, wishing to act as selling agents in those districts, can be furnished with agencies and supplies of books and medicines, for that purpose, by applying to said General Agents.
JOHN HOWARD, Senr.
Agt. and Attorney for the Exec'trs of Horton Howard, dec'd.

"Howard's Improved System of Botanic Medicine."

These are to certify, that I have been in the use of "Howard's Improved System of Botanic Medicine," for four years past, having previously read much on the old, or what is termed the regular system of medicine, and been in the practice of giving the medicine. After which I became acquainted with Dr. Samuel Thomson's system, which I found to be better calculated to remove disease, and practised on it for some time. I then purchased "Howard's Improved System," in the year 1832, since which I have had an extensive practice on all the various diseases in common in our country, and I do consider it a valuable improvement, as it contains much additional matter to Thomson's, or any other that I have hitherto been acquainted with; and I think it is a valuable work to put into the hands of families, for family practice. The various diseases, with their symptoms, being clearly explained, and the medicines safe and efficacious in their operations. I have administered them in many cases of *Female Diseases* and *Obstructions,* which were always attended with good success.—Also, in some of the worst cases of *preternatural* or *primature labour,* recorded in medical history, and have lost none. Any certificates in proof of the above statements, will be produced if necessary. THOMAS J. McGAUGHEY, M.D.
Walton co. Georgia, April 29, 1836. jn 4—3t

B. Robinson,

WHOLESALE Manufacturer of Jewelry, Silver Combs and a variety of other silver ornaments.

N. B.—Eastern Jewelry and fancy goods, supplied on accommodating terms.

Office No. 74 Chesnut st. between 2d and 3d sts. Philada.
ap 9—3m

TO TAILORS.
Mahan's Improvement and Application of Ward's Protractor System.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity to make known to his friends and the trade in general, that his Report of London and Philadelphia Fashions, for spring and summer of 1836, are now ready for delivery, including drafts of every description of seasonable garments, with full instructions in making up—a desideratum heretofore wholly neglected by the publishers of other systems, but the utility of which every master tailor will see at a glance. He has also published a superb plate, elegantly colored, and containing twelve figures, and which is pronounced by good judges to be superior to any thing of the kind ever published in this country fully equal to the London plates of fashions—it is 20 per cent. cheaper. They are exact representations of the prevailing fashions, and the best artists have been employed in getting them up, as no expense has or will be spared, in making the system and plates, a useful and elegant appendage to the master tailors. He therefore returns thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the trade. FRANCIS MAHAN.

N. B.—Mahan's reports of London and Philadelphia fashions, will be sent semi-annually to any part of the United States, Canadas, or the West Indies, at $10 for the first year, including instructions, and $5 per year, on all subsequent years (payable in advance). Those who already understand the Protractor System, will be charged but $5 for the first as well as subsequent years. Subscribers to the system, will be charged but one dollar per copy for the plates, or two dollars per year. Non subscribers will be charged two dollars per copy. The subscriber continues to offer a premium of One Hundred Dollars to any person who will produce a better system than his own for cutting garments, or tailor's use in general. FRANCIS MAHAN,
my 14—3m No. 253 Chesnut st. Philada.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES
RIDING SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his RIDING SCHOOL (back of No. 320 N. Front street), is open daily for the reception of ladies and gentlemen. The yard is pleasant and private. Those who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of so pleasant and healthful an accomplishment, may, in a reasonable time, acquire a knowledge of horsemanship upon correct principles, that will enable them to avoid accidents that daily occur to those unacquainted with the management of their horses.

In addition to the stock of fine horses kept in this establishment last season, the subscriber has added a number of the most splendid hackneys that could be procured from different parts of the Union. The horses for docility, style and performance, cannot be surpassed.

The encouragement received last season, has induced the proprietor to make every addition to accommodate his friends and the public.

Also to hire, on reasonable terms, Horses and Gigs, Barouches, Dearborns, Carriages and Hacks, of the first quality. For terms, apply to THOMAS CRAIGE,
ap 16—6m No. 320 North Front street.

Mackintosh's Practice,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

KEY & BIDDLE, have recently published, Principles of Pathology and Practice of Physic, by John Mackintosh, M. D. with Notes and Additions, by Samuel Geo. Morton, M. D. Author of Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption, &c.

From Professor Caldwell, of the University of Lexington, Ky.—"Allow me to thank you for your edition of Mackintosh, and the very interesting and valuable notes you have made to it. I deem it an important accession to the medical literature of our country."

From Professor Dickson, of Charleston, S. C.—"Accept my thanks for the copy, so politely forwarded of your edition of Mackintosh's Practice of Physic. It is a valuable work, and you have conferred an obligation upon the medical profession in America, by presenting it to them in so handsome a form, as well as by enriching it with notes which are obviously added to its worth." may 28, '36—tf

For Sale or to Let,

A HOUSE and lot, situate in Sixth st. near the intersection of Sixth and Germantown Road. The lot is 30 feet front on 6th st. running westward to the depth of 200 feet. The situation is very suitable for a Victualler, having a large frame house thereon, with buildings sufficient for slaughter house and stables. For terms, apply to Joseph Knox, on the premises.

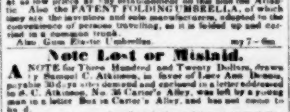
The Pennsylvanian and United States Gazette, will please insert the above three times, and send their bills to this office.
my 21—tf

Lost.

$10 REWARD will be paid by the Subscriber, to any person who will return to him an Account Book, which was lost on the night of the 25th of January last, while going from his Foundery in Front st. above the High Bridge, to his dwelling, in Front st. No. 468, between Brown and Coates sts. As the Book will be of no use to any one but the owner, it is hoped that it will be returned immediately, either to his Foundery, in Front st. or dwelling, in Front st. where the above reward will be paid.
mar 1—tf JACOB GREEN.

To the Public.
Gold's Union Premium Oven.—Durability, Convenience and Economy.

WE present this Oven to the public, assured that its "union" of good qualities will procure the most favorable reception. Great length would be required to give a full description of the article, and not even then would one have an adequate conception of it, any description of appearance that for compactness, firmness, durability, convenience and economy, nothing of the kind can equal it. It is also easily portable, may be placed anywhere, either on the hearth or on a stove, and will operate in the same manner as it retains all its heat. It is as well capable as a substitute for the brick oven, and will answer for some other purposes, any one may be had adapted for the use of charcoal, which is an especially useful one. Calculated as it will perform its operations in the nicest manner, of which three quarts will bake at least twelve loaves. Attend. The public are invited to call at the Store, No. 209 North Second street, where it will be kept for inspection and sale.
my 14—3m JOHN McDONNELL.



UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY,
No. 14 North 3d st. opposite Church Alley.
SLEEPER & BROTHER,

OFFER for sale, a large stock of UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS, in great variety, as well manufactured; and at as low prices as any establishment in this city or elsewhere.

Also the PATENT FOLDING UMBRELLA, of which they are the inventors and sole manufacturers, adapted to the convenience of persons travelling, as it is folded up and carried in a common carpet bag.

Also Gum Elastic Umbrellas. my 7—6m

Note Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE for Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars, drawn by Samuel C. Atkinson, in favor of Leet Ann Dennis, payable 180 days after date, and endorsed in a blank endorsement, by S. C. Atkinson, No. 36 Carter's Alley, was left by a young man in a letter Box in Carter's Alley, and has not come to hand.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the above.

A moderate reward will be given for the recovery of the same, on presentation at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley, by SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.
my 21—tf

To the Afflicted.
A House of Entertainment for the Sick, &c.

PERSONS, residing in the city or county, or travelling strangers, wishing to put themselves under a course of medical treatment, in which no other than vegetable preparations will be used, can be accommodated with board, &c. at 367 N. 7th street, 3 doors below Coates street, Phila. Terms reasonable.

Families, &c. in city or country, can be supplied with the most suitable medicines, or prescription for any disease, by sending their orders addressed as above stated.

Family Medicines, exclusively Vegetable.
L. BRINK.

P. S.—All communications, post paid, will be promptly attended to. jan 27—6m*

ISAAC BARTON & Co.
No. 30 South Second street, Philadelphia,

HAVE received by late importations, an extensive assortment of Spring Goods, which they offer at moderate prices, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

SUMMER CLOTHS—Prices, cashmeres, new colours, fancy drillings, satin, fancy silk and Marseilles vestings, and a variety of stuffs, suitable for boys' summer wear. Also, superior and medium cloths and cassimeres, of all the usual colours.

SILKS—Super black and colored Pou de Soie, gros de Naples, gros de Swiss, gros de Rhine, Italian lustrings, 4-4 and 5-4 FANCY figured silks, some very handsome, super 6-4 blue and purple French bombazines, black and color'd crape de Lyons, English crapes and Poison shawls, plain and fancy ribbons, plain silk cambrics, China handkerchiefs, lace muslins, lawns and swiss muslins, with a general assortment of fancy twisted silk shawls.

Ladies' white and color'd kid and silk gloves, silk and cotton hosiery, fancy and plain cravats, PRINTED lawns, and French and English chintzes, book and mull, swiss, jaconet and cambric, French book muslins, Irish linens, jaconet and muslin, grey and open sheeting and shirting, &c. &c.

Fancy satin stripe, Scotch plaid and check muslins, a handsome article for ladies' summer dresses.

A very large lot of 4-4, 5-4 Irish and Burnsley sheetings, damask table cloths, napkins and towellings, Marseilles quilts, &c. from a very cheap lot bought from the most approved makes, together with a general assortment of furniture chintzes, dimities, &c. &c.

ROGERS' PATENT FLANNELS (warranted not to shrink in washing). The Gauze and a beautiful article of silk flannel, suitable for summer wear.

WORSTED DAMASKS, watered moreens, and rattinets of all colors, suitable for Upholstery and Carriage Linings.
ap 16—3m

Cantrell's Ague Mixture,
AND TONIC MEDICAMENTA.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Agues and all descriptions, whether continued or resulting from protracted Intermittents, or the sequel of Bilious Fevers, &c. Sold Wholesale and Retail, in bottles, accompanied with explicit directions for use, to which the Proprietor's signature is attached, at Cantrell's Drug Store, S. W. corner of 2d and Job st. below Christian, at Horner & Creesen's Drug Warehouse, No. 6 N. 3d street, and also at Henly's Medical Hall, corner of 7th and Lombard streets. Price, $1 .50 per bottle.

N. B.—The Proprietor does not wish the public to imagine that this is a new remedy, it has undergone the test of experience for upwards of 7 years, and during that period, has performed very many ordinary and extraordinary cures, some of which having resisted all other available means, for months, and even for years. In short, it is a remedy prepared upon the purest scientific principles, from whose operations on the human system, result no bad consequences, but act in a peculiar salutary manner upon the nervous system, imparting strength and vigour to the constitution, and affording a healthy action to all parts of the body. The Proprietor, therefore, recommends this medicine to the public, with the utmost confidence, and insures to the afflicted of both sexes, a speedy and permanent cure, if his directions be strictly attended to. From numbers who have participated in the curative effects of his medicine, the Proprietor has selected a few, who have kindly lent their names, in testimony of the advantages derived from the use of CANTRELL'S AGUE MIXTURE and TONIC MEDICAMENTA, viz:—

Hugh Rotherton, Keeper of Arch st. Prison; Abraham Powell, Carpenter of the Navy Yard; Jas. Massey, Old York Road, above Poplar Lane; Mr. Watson, Baker, No. 100 Christian street; David Young, Block Maker, South Wharves.
ap 2—3m*

Schuylkill Coal Office, No. 17 Arcade.

THE Subscriber will have constantly on hand, a superior article of PEACH ORCHARD or RED ASH, and BROAD MOUNTAIN or WHITE ASH COAL, which will be delivered punctually when ordered, at the market prices.

The Coal is of the various sizes and first quality, and if it do not prove satisfactory, will be taken away at the subscriber's expense, and the money returned.
GEO. W. FOERING.

N. B.—Those persons who may wish to secure their supply of Coal at the lowest prices, without purchasing immediately, can leave their names at the office, and the number of tons they may want, which will be furnished them at any time during the summer—the coal to be paid for when the order to deliver it is given. ap 23—3m*

Scouring Brick.

ENGLISH Scouring Brick, which are extensively used in England, and much sought for in Philadelphia.

FURNITURE PASTE.

This paste will give a gloss to furniture, exceeding any thing of the kind in use, with the least labor: it is put up in tin box with directions, price 25 cents, and is as cheap as common beeswax. The price will be returned to any person disapproving of it after a trial. Also—

BLACK VARNISH FOR GRATES.

Do. to be used as common paint, for bricks and jams, found to be very cheap. PETER LEHMAN, Druggist,
ap 7—3m No. 0 Market street.

Super Patent Fountain Pens,

DECIDEDLY the greatest improvement in steel pens, ever found out to the public; distinguished from all other fountain pens, by being formed out of only one piece of steel, consequently not liable to get out of order, yet affording greater facility for cleaning. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the pocket book manufactory, and fancy store, No. 23 south 4th st.
[illegible] T. ROMER.

Cures for Deafness.

"THE COLUMBIAN RESTORATIVE FOR THE HEARING," prepared by D. Brown, corner of Eutaw and Salisbury streets, Baltimore, Md. and sold by his agents, at $5 per package (of 5 phials), a quantity deemed sufficient to effect a cure in most cases. Among hundreds cured, one instance of forty years standing, another of a person then 78 years of age, now in his 82d year, his hearing still good, although so aged. The proprietor has also received a book containing 30 causes of deafness, for the 6 most frequent causes, see handbills. Certificates of cures effected, and Mayor's Certificate, relative to the credibility of those persons cured, and personally known to him, in possession of J. Thomson, Druggist, corner of 2d and Market sts. Philadelphia, Agent.

P. S.—Any case not recognized in 6 causes described, may be addressed to the proprietor, D. B. my 16—3m

Waldie's Library.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 1836, opens with the following new and popular works:
1. Tales of the Great St. Bernard, by the Rev. George Croly, author of Salathiel, &c.
2. The Naval Annual, containing the Three Cutters and Pirate, by Capt. Marryatt. This work is supplied to the library for about 8½ cents!
3. Campbell's Letters from the South, Algiers and Barbary, in continuation.
4. Gilbert Gurney, by Theodore Hook, concluded from volume.
5. Japhet in search of a Father.
6. Sheridan will be published, a new anecdotical history of the Crusades.
7. The works of Charles Lamb.
8. Smith's Captivity among the Pirates of Cuba.
9. Lady Delacy's Letters.
10. Memoirs of Madame Roachamps.
11. Captain Edward Boys's Captivity and Adventures in France and Flanders.
12. Lady Murray's Memoirs, &c. &c.
Subscriptions, $5 per annum, thankfully received by ADAM WALDIE,
feb 6—tf Carpenter street, near 7th.

AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE
By Wm. Montgomery,
CHICAGO—ILLINOIS.
jan 2 '36—1y

CARPENTER'S
Family Medicine Chest Dispensatory,

CONTAINING a select Catalogue of Drugs, best and Family Medicines, with the properties and doses of each article most approved of in domestic medicine, to which is appended, a concise description of diseases, with directions for the treatment of such as are unattended by serious consequences—showing also, the best immediate treatment to be adopted, in those disorders and accidents which are destructive to life, when the physician is not at hand, until his assistance can be procured. For sale at
GEO. W. CARPENTER'S Chemical Warehouse,
jan 2 '36—tf 50 Market street.

For Sale,

A SMALL STEAM BOAT, having a new engine, and low pressure boiler, burns Anthracite coal to great advantage. The cabins well fitted up, and has lately undergone a thorough repair. The boat draws but little water and will be well adapted to the conveyance of passengers and parties. She may be seen at the second wharf below the United States Works, Kensington. She will be disposed of at a very reasonable terms, if early application be made. For terms apply at this office. [illegible]

Edward Vanderslice,
DENTIST,
And Manufacturer of Improved Incorruptible Teeth,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the establishment No. 2[illegible]7 Walnut street, third door above Eighth, where he will perform all operations in the above profession at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

REFERENCE.
Dr. Granvil Sharp Pattison, Professor of Anatomy.
Dr. George W. McClellan, Professor of Surgery.
Dr. Samuel McClellan, Professor of Midwifery.
Dr. Jacob Green, Professor of Chemistry.
feb 27—3m Professors of Jefferson College.

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,
Southwest corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silversmith business, or made to order in the neatest and best manner, which match any pattern or order, at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their store to satisfy themselves where they will find work not surpassed in the city for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

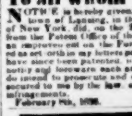
A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware of their own importing, kept constantly on hand, and made expressly to their order. R. & W. WILSON.
nov 1 '34—tf

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Manufactured Wholesale and Retail.

MRS. L. C. EVANS, respectfully informs the public that she has a large assortment of French and other Flowers, of the newest style, at her establishment, 37 south 4th street, where she invites the Ladies of Philadelphia and merchants wishing to purchase for other markets, will be accommodated with first rate and cheap [illegible]

Removal.—E. P. Lescure,



HAS opened at the new store N. W. south-east corner of Market and Third streets, a very handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches, Lepines, Plain do do; Mantle Clocks, Silver Spoons, plated and Britannia Ware, together with a splendid assortment of fashionable Jewelry, all of which he offers at very moderate prices. Country merchants will be dealt with liberally.

N. B.—Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted.

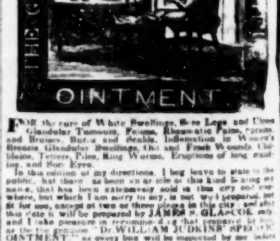
To all whom it may Concern

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, James D. Egbert, of the town of Lansing, in the county of Tompkins, and state of New York, did, on the 9th day of June, 1835, obtain from the Patent Office of the United States, a patent for the improvement set forth in the Forcing Pumps made and constructed as set forth in my letters patent—and whereas, other persons have since been patented, infringing upon my rights, this is to notify and forewarn all such persons that I shall prosecute and defend my rights, to the fullest extent, as secured to me by the law of the United States, from all infringements. JAMES D. EGBERT.
February 9th, 1836. ap 14—3m*

BROWN & WEST.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they have on hand a general assortment of silk and fancy dry goods, of their own manufacture, which they offer at [illegible] and low prices [illegible] wholesale and retail [illegible] and one of the largest [illegible] buyers for the country market [illegible] can dispose of at as low prices as they can be bought for in any other market [illegible], and their friends of the old established stand, No. 6 south Fourth street, below Market [illegible] competition. Country traders supplied with silk hose, of the best materials and at the lowest market prices.

N. B.—Wanted, a boy to run errands. He must live in the southern part of the city. aug 29 '35—ly



FOR the cure of White Swellings, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Glandular Tumours, Felons, Rheumatic Pains, Burns and Bruises, Scalds and Wounds, Inflammation in Women's Breasts, Glandular Swellings, Old and Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, Tetters, Piles, Ring Worms, Eruptions of long standing, and Sore Eyes.

In this edition of my directions, I beg leave to state to the public, that there has been an article of this kind in my name, that has been extensively sold in this city and elsewhere, but which I am sorry to say, is not well prepared, not fit for use, except at two or three places in the city; and after this date it will be prepared by JAMES S. GLASCOE, only, and I take pleasure in recommending that prepared by him, as the genuine "Dr. WILLIAM JUDKINS' SPECIFIC OINTMENT" as every box will be inspected by me before it is offered for sale.

The public, therefore are cautioned against purchasing any that has not the Seal of a Lion and Mortar on each jar, and the signature of JAS. S. GLASCOE, in his own handwriting, signed on the outside wrapper.

In addition, as I have produced a few certificates of cures to promote its utility, and some of them from members of Congress of the United States, as well as the very first scientific characters in the country, besides a number of my medical brethren, and more than I could enumerate the evidences which have been given to me. Flattering terms, as to many extraordinary cures, of diseases of long and painful standing, and which had resisted many ordinary remedies, administered by skilful hands. I feel grateful in finding myself the instrument and thus handing out such remedial agents, by the effects of which so much human suffering has been relieved—and all I wish or desire is, that those who may be afflicted with any of the above diseases, may give it a fair trial for themselves, and then they will be fully competent to judge correctly of its utility. WM. JUDKINS.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

A constant supply of the above, will be kept for sale at Peter Lehman's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 320 Market street, Phila. [illegible]

VEGETABLE
TONIC TINCTURE,

A SPECIFIC remedy for Fever and Ague, Spring and Fall Fevers, Dyspepsia or Indigestion; Debility; Loss of Appetite, &c. &c. &c.

For Fever and Ague, this medicine is offered with confidence to those labouring under that disease, as speedily curing the malady speedily and radically, as well as preventing its return.

In most cases of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, attended with loss of appetite, debility, &c. it acts like a charm, restoring to the enfeebled system, when a proper regard is paid to diet and exercise, the due discharge of every function.

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N. B.—Patients can be boarded at the establishment if desired. nov 7 '35—ly*

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